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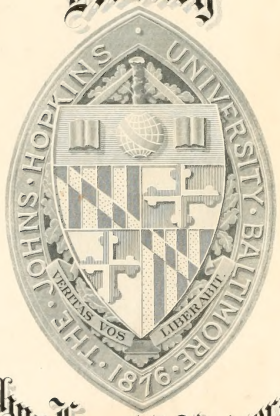

of the
Johns Hopkins University

JHU THESIS
Warren,
F. M.
1887
c. 1

The World of Corneille:
a study of popular movements and notions,
as seen in his work. -

54477

Among the great classical authors of the seventeenth century it is Corneille who has received the least attention proportionate to his work, from students of French literature. The fame of Racine soon overshadowed him at home: abroad and particularly in Germany the stage of France, apart from its comic and cultural features, is the least congenial subject of investigation. Corneille and Hugo, the great exponents of antagonistic theories are not far from being considered empty rhetoricians, and the attempts to submit the former to analytical study — as has been accomplished with Molière — have been until recently sporadic.

It is due to the new methods of literary criticism particularly to the conception of intellectual genealogy that

Corneille is regaining his rightful place in the development of the drama.

It focus for the influence of the Renaissance and of mediaeval recent tradition which turns again the starting point of the modern theater, whether in comedy or in tragedy. Corneille is none the less himself a genius whose strong personality and vigorous thought have stamped deeply the productions of his successors with their impress and gained for him again after long hesitations the first place in the estimation of his countrymen.

This restoration of Corneille to the first rank among French dramatists led to the conception of the present study. The indefinite notion of Corneille as a man, the misty and superficial details of his biography joined to a tendency to regard literature from the standpoint of manners and opinions, de

termined the tendency of the study.—

By the World of Corneille I meant objectively the every day life of the time as reflected in his works, the coming and going of men, their conversation, their amusements, their thoughts, their feelings — subjectively the view of Corneille of the outer world of what is and what should be both regarding the traits common to his generation and those peculiar to the individual — also to a certain though slight extent the progress of popular opinion which he unconsciously indicates, and of surrounding literary influences seen in the succession of his plays.—

The treatment of the subject however will be by division according to topics rather than according to proof of view; the outside world and the reflection of the poet will then be combined under each heat

To facilitate the comprehension of the field the works of Corneille can be separated into groups. To one side are left his translations from the Latin; from works of the Middle Ages as the translation de Jesus Christ from Thomas a Kempis; or of his own time as the short production of his former teachers Jesuit fathers to whom he was deeply attached like our translations of Psalms of hymns from the Breviary of contemporary poems both religious and secular. In the same category can be found as already used for his biography, the prose works of Corneille letters of correspondence and dedicatory epistles analyses and criticism of his plays and essays on the drama.

Of the remaining writings the Miscellaneous Poems, which consist chiefly of his relations with the writers of the time, with his friends and enemies with the court are available for reference and verification.

The tragedies have comedies, the spectacular plays, Andromeda, La Toison d'Or and Psyche — and the part of the Comédie des Tuileries commonly assigned to Corneille for such many passages and some aspects of importance. The great bulk of material is however to be found in the comedies pure and simple: Mélite, La Veuve, La Galerie du Palais, La Suivante, La Place Royale, L'Illusion Comique — a medley of kinds but given by Corneille under the head. Le Menteur and La Suite du Menteur reveal to us certain sides of the active life of the time. They give the testimony which the other categories serve only to corroborate.

-Nature.-

The obvious shortest point of the investigation is with insuperable exactness. French literature of the seventeenth century in all its department should we except the fabulists is notably deficient

in the observation of nature. Corneille is no different in this respect from his contemporaries. Save figures of speech and the sketches given for the representation of the spectacular plays we find only slight and casual mention.

The elements comparing the earth's crust are alluded to in reference to the metamorphosis of Andromeda that in the Mesopotamian Poems (XXXI 1-9) there are also some elsewhere as La Veuve Mr. xxx une hanche, une pierre,

Fit verser leur carrosse, et les jeta par terre (

Climates and zones are mentioned and their effects on character: Sous les climats brûlants, sous les zones glacées (La Veuve Mr. [illegible])

Des climats différents le nombre est divers: [illegible]

Of the heavenly bodies there is frequent reference to the sun: it forms the central point of the Prolog to Andromeda and in Mesopotamian Poems LXXIX 21-6 there is a description of a particular.

The moon is the light of the night whose absence is felt: Quand il est nuit sans lune, et qu'il fait temps couvert

Connaît-on les couleurs? (La Suite du Menteur 1512 ss).

Or again his lady changes with the phases of the moon:

Plus inconstant que la lune, (Mise Poems XIV 19).

Night with its darkness [illegible] the movements of [illegible] the accomplishment of [illegible] plans.

[illegible] le nuit [illegible] et [illegible] propice

Me va faciliter le succès xx (La Place R. 890 ss etc) —

Marchons sous la faveur des ombres de la nuit (L'Ill. 864) —

Dans l'ombre de la nuit cache bien ton départ (Le Cid 975) —

[illegible]

It brightens the effect of fire and fire works;

Dans l'ombre de la nuit le feu se fait mieux voir (Le M. 349) —

— Quand ses feux d'artifice éclairoient le rivage (Le M. 513).

But after the darkness comes the light of the morning the dawn with its [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] with the shade: xxx et l'aube de ses rais

A déjà reblanchi le haut de ces forêts (Clitandre 395)

The most extended description under this subject of natural phenomena is in fact the only passage that meets the lens is the portrayal of a thunder-storm

Mes menaces déjà font trembler tout le monde;
Le vent fuit d'épouvante, et le tonnerre en gronde
L'oeil du ciel s'en retire, et par un voile noir, x x
Cent nuages épais se distillant en larmes, x x.
Tant d'éclairs redoubles x x x
Quelques lieux où l'effroi porte un pas ensuite
Ils sont entrecoupés de nuits qui brouillent
Que je serais heureux s'il était de fondre,
Pour m'en faire raison l'avant réduite en poudre!
(Cf. Thunderstorm)

No less truthful and much more agreeable is the calm which follows the storm

L'haleine manque aux vents, et la force à l'orage;
Les éclairs, indignés d'être éteints par les eaux,
En ont tari la source et séché les ruisseaux;
And the sun dipping in the branches the river

and the little birds peering from their places of refuge make a charming picture of [illegible]:
Il déjà le soleil de ses rayons [illegible]
Sur ces moites rameaux le reste de la pluie.
Au lieu du bruit affreux des foudres décochés,
Les petits oisillons, encore dans [illegible] — [illegible]
Of more trifling character are allusions to the weather:
J'ai peur de ne [illegible] [illegible]
Le temps est assez doux, et je te vois [illegible]
En de semblables nuits souvent à la fenêtre: (La Suite 1384)
Physical geography appears in allusions to the [illegible] [illegible]
Et leur vastes déserts en sont de bonnes marques:
Ces grands [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
(L'Ill. Conc. 1530-1)

More attention is given to the sea: the ship-wrecked [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] follow the storm: × × × pareil aux matelots
Qu'un naufrage abandonne à la merci des flots. (La [illegible] 1511)

- Sur les bords de la mer contemplait la bonace, (Medée 1010)
Rivers are frequently [illegible] as designated indirectly
especially the Seine which occurs frequently in the [illegible].

Je vous vais, de ce pas, jeter dans la rivière (L'Ill. Cour. 934)
All [illegible] elevations or even mountains form
part of the landscape.

Ils ont vu tout cela de sur une éminence (La Suite 1118).
The various forms of vegetation are not often found
the hunting scenes of Clitandre give occasion for [illegible]
real mention of the woods the interlinked branches
or again the especial tree, as the elm [illegible]
[illegible] to foliage the effect of [illegible] on the
branches and to flowers which adorn the [illegible]
[illegible] de jasmin de grenade [illegible]

Animals

Passing from the lower forms of creation to the higher
Corneille pays but little attention to animals. They
appear in the hunting and pastoral [illegible] in
Clitandre, or in the outfit of the ruined nobleman and

show merely the usual outfit of the chase

La monte de mes chiens
Il se chasse que mes biens
Qui dessus mes chevaux se sauvaient à la course;
Et mes oiseaux, au bout d'un an ou deux,
M'ont fait léger comme eux. (Mise Pecune VII 36-40)

Other references to animals occur in proverbs, in figures of speech as the comparison of a hero to a lion, or again in direct uses as the little birds reassuring themselves after the storm - seen above or the exposure of infants to the beasts of the wilderness seen in Don Sanche.

-Man.- a The People.

Rising another step from the dumb creation to man, Corneille presents a wide and varied field of observation. The subject is the human race in its struggles for supremacy or its search for amusement. But the human race meant to him the higher classes of society

By birth, by instincts, by education in slight contact with the mass of mankind, the characters of his stage are royal personages, the gentry or at the most the servants of the gentry.

The people with him scarcely exists and the part that it plays in the few allusions which he makes is not a flattering one.

In Don Sanchez he discusses the blood of the people which is formed from mud is obscure and mean as would be that of a fisherman:

- Mais son sang que le ciel n'a formé que de boue (46):
- Je suis fils d'un pêcheur mais non pas d'un infâme;
La bassesse du sang ne va pas jusqu'à l'âme; (1654).

The people is stupid, unjust, unreasonable:

>> le peuple stupide (Horace 1011) - >> un peuple sans raison (Pulchérie 1551) - >> peuple ingrat (Œdipe 621) —

Looks only at the outside is easily dazzled.

- Le peuple qui sent tout seulement par l'écorce (Horace 1011)
- Éblouissons le peuple >> (Pulchérie 1555).

faultfinding, fickle and desiring over [illegible]

- Il aime à censurer ceux qui lui font la loi. (Pulchérie 770)
- Sa voix tumultueuse assez souvent fait bruit;
Mais un moment l'élève, un moment le détruit; (Horace 1110)
- Ces hommes du commun tiennent mal leurs promesses [illegible]
- Et comme il est ardent après la nouveauté, [illegible]

Avec the people a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
which administers [illegible] for [illegible] [illegible].
Un grand peuple [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
- [illegible] commence lui-même à se faire raison, (Nicomède 1565)
Mais ce n'est pas un peuple à se faire [illegible] [illegible]
and by shedding blood becomes blood thirsty.
- Le premier sang versé rend sa fureur plus forte. (Nicomède 156[illegible])

Let virtue can purify the soul of the meanest
and fit subjects for the highest stations of [illegible]:
Qui [illegible] du sang le plus vil tire une âme si belle
Et forme une vertu qui n'a [illegible] que d'elle (Dorimède 15[illegible])
- Car il vient quelquefois des [illegible] [illegible]
Des sujets en nos cours qui valent bien des [illegible]

No less unfavorable is the view that
Corneille takes of the various classes into which

the people as a whole is separated.

The peasant appears in but one play and in that he is only a gentleman in disguise. He is however addressed by those on whom the disguise imposes as a menial, seen in the use of the pronoun tu, and surprise is shown at the wit of one in so low a [illegible]

Tu was de villageois que l'habit et le [illegible]; (Clitandre 874-5).

The workmen require constant oversight:

- Ces gens-là ne font rien, si l'on n'a l'oeil sur eux. [illegible]

Servants are [illegible] constantly [illegible] presents, [illegible] and [illegible] the interests of their masters for gifts which others make to them. This trait is peculiarly true of the first comedies and is defended by Clitandre [illegible] in Le Menteur:

- [illegible] 18.

- A force de présents et d'infâmes pratiques,
D'un autre cavalier corrompt les domestiques? (Clitandre 1501-2)

- Sans te piquer d'honneur, crois qu'il n'est que de prendre, (Le Menteur 1285).

[illegible] a higher grade [illegible] the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] among the people [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] render him incorruptible :

Monsieur jusqu'à présent j'ai vécu sans reproche, Act. 1.[illegible]

Where he [illegible] it is rather through love than through bribes:

- [illegible] pour se faire riche et pour me posséder, (L'Ill. 1087).

Again there are those who willingly surrender their trust for the offered wealth:

- Que déjà quelque argent m'en se fait le moins de [illegible]

- Un peu d'argent fait tout chez les gens de sa sorte, [illegible]

Body-servants are likewise placed above the level of the common people. Thus they [illegible] the [illegible] of the latter and [illegible] [illegible] the result.

- Comme à dire le peuple [illegible] [illegible] les [illegible]

Et leur donne souvent de dangereux [illegible]

Lackeys are also seen as instruments in the hand of their employer used for his private vengeance or as objects on which he can vent his spleen:

- J'ai chez moi des valets à mon commandement.

Qui n'ayant pas l'esprit de faire des bravades,
Répondroient de la main à vos [illegible] (L'Ill. 728-30).

– Mais surtout ses valets peuvent bien marcher droit:

[illegible]

The coachman is [illegible] for [illegible]

[illegible] to gossip:

[illegible]

A squire has the unusual knowledge of reading and writing:

– Moi que depuis dix ans il tient à son service,

[illegible] Clit.

A step higher in the scale is held by the valet the confidential servant who shares the intimate thoughts of his master and aids him in all his social movements. – The type of the character down to the time of Regnier is [illegible] set by Corneille and particularly in Cliton, seen in Le Menteur and La Suite du Menteur. There he is [illegible] as [illegible], comic, sometimes impertinent [illegible] his master who [illegible] to be on the [illegible].

served terms with him;

Mais à toi, de mon coeur l'unique secrétaire,
A toi, de mes secrets le grand dépositaire,
Je ne célerai rien, puisque je l'ai promis. (Le Menteur 1129ss).

- Il se rend familier avec tous mes amis.
Mêle partout son mot, [illegible] (Le Menteur [illegible])

Before the type had been firmly [illegible] we find in earlier plays the same general [illegible]:

Pour être son valet, je vous trouve honnête homme;
- Je vous tiens fort suspect de quelque haute adresse. (L'Ill. Com. 538 + 545)

Yet here we find him toying to use above his station [illegible] which does not occur in the later plays:

- Parce qu'il est aimable il faut le petit dire
Et ne veut s'adresser qu'aux filles de bon lieu. (L'Ill. Com.)

The fact that the valet in this comedy is a gentleman in disguise may alter the particular treatment of [illegible]. The valet wore the livery of his master:

- Et sitôt qu'ils ont vu mon habit rouge et vert [illegible] (Le Menteur [illegible])

Somewhat the same position has the heroines at

tended the muse in the earliest comedies, the lady would in other, the soubrette in still a third division. — The muse is not an attractive personnage advanced in years without the disinterestedness of her mistress she abounds in proverbs, in [illegible] on the past and gains what profit she [illegible] from the present, even to the point of betraying her supposed wound — seen in La Veuve.

Of different cast are her successors in the order of plays. The ladge wound of La Galerie du Palais marks the transition. Still elderly, [illegible] and accepting bribes she is yet a personality which demands more respect from strangers and formally takes leave of the indefinite position held by the muse to emerge in the next play La Suivante as the lasting type of the soubrette. Here again however there is uncertainty at first on the part of Corneille. The soubrette of La Suivante goes too far in facing herself from the condition of a muse. She becomes almost a [illegible]

richesse and the constant reminders of her inferiority made necessary by her [illegible] do not add to the attractiveness of the [illegible]:

Madame, pourquoi affectez-vous d'posséder Amarante,
Je trouve injustice tout ce n'est qu'une servante. (Le Suivante 9-101)

It [illegible] for [illegible] of [illegible] discovering the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] in the Hindoos should be [illegible] to many in Paris.

Vous ne trouverez pas la fille d'un humaine
Pas celle d'un recours, pas d'un cabaret [illegible].
(La Suite 310-17).

The political views of Corneille have been already discussed at length in various general and special studies, and will receive here but passing mention. Holding the opinions above exposed in the nature and [illegible] ideas of the people he necessarily is decidedly antagonistic to popular forms of government. The discourse addressed by Cinna to the quatre [illegible] grave the substance of the doctrine of Corneille:

-Mais quand le peuple est maître, on n'agit qu'en tremblant
Le pire des Etats, c'est l'Etat populaire. [illegible]

Yet this verse immediately tempered by the reflection that the form of administration differs according to the climate or region and according to the nature of the people:

- J'ose dire, Seigneur, que par tous les climats
Ne sont pas bien reçus toutes sortes d'États:
Chaque peuple a le sien conforme à sa nature. (Cinna 5.3.59)

In later years the opposition of Corneille to an elective form of a limited monarchy is hardly less determined:

- Ce particulier flatteur de la cause publique ××××
Tournera bien des yeux vers cette politique
Qui met chacun souvent de régner à son tour. (Sophonisbe 1.1.60)

The Ruling Classes.

Even less is found in Corneille concerning the higher ranks of society than concerning the lower. - There is a confusion of noble sentiments and noble birth which often renders obscure the particular class of persons which is designated. In other passages the reference to nobility of blood is remarkable:

Il se dit gentilhomme, et riche. (L'Ill. Ar. 5.8.6)

The high rank placed before the eyes of the whole

world is exposed in all its actions to publicity:

- Les grands en leur amour n'ont jamais de secret. (Le Cid. Corn. 1[illegible])

It is held accountable to its ancestors and also to posterity for the purity of the blood it has received:

- J'en dois compte aux dieux dont il est [illegible]
A toute leur famille à la postérité. (Dom Sanche [illegible])

In somewhat the same way there exists between honorable people of lower rank a kind of sympathy:

- Entre les gens de cœur il suffit d'un [illegible]
Par un effet secret de quelque sympathie
L'un à l'autre [illegible] un certain second de lui. (Le Cid [illegible])

On both noble and honorable people an certain qualities [illegible]. Merit acquire what blood gives and [illegible] what is given by birth:

- Où le sang a manqué, si la vertu l'acquiert,
Où le sang l'a donné, le vice aussi le perd. (Le Menteur 1511-2)

So honor is the most precious heart of the noble [illegible].

- Si le ciel en naissant ne m'a fait grand seigneur,
Il m'a fait le cœur ferme et sensible à l'honneur. (Le Cid. Corn. 557-60).

- Auprès de mon honneur, rien ne m'est précieux. (Le Cid 1528).

Courtesy, liberality and especially magnanimity are expressed in good action in our bell;

[illegible] une âme noble et grande, d'magnanimité [illegible]

- La générosité suit la belle naissance;

La petite [illegible] et la [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the suspicion of inquisitive disgusts the man of honor.

- Et tout homme d'honneur n'est pas un inquisitive.

Pouvant être suspect de quelque inquisitive [illegible]

The great rebellion in rank or in character leaves the honest [illegible] of merit.

- C'est aux rois, c'est aux grands, c'est aux esprits bien faits

A voir la vertu pleine de ses [illegible] effets [illegible]

The great are also superior to advance fortune or to the station in which a soldier may place them for they demand always account from themselves.

- Dans mon sort ravalé je suis vivre en [illegible]

- Ma valeur est ma voix, et mon [illegible] mon [illegible]

For pride is not always characteristic of great

minde :

- L'orgueil n'est pas toujours la marque des grands cœurs (Dorante)
though hatred between those of high station is
slow to pass away and scrupulousness as to means
employed in reaching their goal [illegible] always
observed.

- La haine entre les grands se calme rarement. [illegible]
- Serait-il d'une grand cœur de chercher à peine.

Quand il voit une porte ouverte

A regner avec gloire aux dépens d'une [illegible]
The sacredness of the word of a gentleman, the
constant obligation which he holds to truthfulness
is strongly shown in the serious part of the Mentor.
After the pranks and deceits of Dorante have had
undisputed sway the greater part of the play. Dorante the
word of honor, slowly calls to avoid his [illegible] in the
celebrated passage. Etes-vous gentilhomme? (Act I [illegible])
and formally repudiates his claims to noble blood - an
invitation [illegible] of the Spanish but an invitation which
Corneille renders with more [illegible] than did the [illegible]-

nal:

- Qui ne dit gentilhomme et ne connaît la force,
Il meurt quand il le dit, et ne le fit jamais. (Le Mentor [illegible])

In the upper classes of society the difference of position was indicated sometimes, [illegible] frequently with precision: the distinction between the middle class and the lower nobility:

- Il n'est dans tout Poitiers bourgeois ni gentilhomme (Le Mentor [illegible])
the respectable position held by the magistrate in honor and in wealth.

- Il est homme de robe, adroit et retenu;
Dix mille écus de rente en font le revenu. (Le Mentor [illegible])
and which places them often ahead of the nobility as seen in the complaint of the [illegible] gentleman [illegible].

Poème VII 25-34.-

The country gentry appears to be the target for the pleasantry of the [illegible]: they are [illegible]:
Ces nobles de province y sont un peu fictions. (Le Mentor [illegible])
another passage indicates perhaps disdain:

- Depuis que j'ai quitté le séjour de Bretagne

Pour venir faire ici le [illegible] (Corneille [illegible]).

In Œdipe Thesus is accused wrongly of showing other than princesses of the blood:

- Et qu'il veuille en ma cour me refuser de mon fils.
- Honorer de sa main de communes familles. (Œdipe [illegible])

Anomalous difference in rank is indefinite as that which exists between Pharamond and [illegible] to the prejudice of the former in La Suivante and between the poet and his lady in Misc. Poems LXI.

Dwellings.

One is somewhat surprised to find in Corneille any definite description of the shelter of mass. Not only do doors, windows, private rooms and boudoirs appear in the regular action of the plays but stairs are used and the Matamore is found [illegible] even in the wood-room:

- [illegible] la pour l'enfermoit dans la chambre [illegible]. (Le Mal [illegible])

An amusing description is given of the capacity of the lines of a man who take the house itself to consult [illegible] [illegible] par même [illegible] [illegible]

Et ce sera beaucoup si vous trouvez chez vous,
Quand vous y rentrerez, deux gants et quatre chaises [illegible]

More available is the opportunity afforded by the boasting of the Malaisiens and which Corneille [illegible] to enumerate the materials of a house in a list which the most indefatigable searchers after technical terms in the present prevailing school of French novelists would scarcely extend:

- Devise tout à l'heure ardoise et gouttière,
Faites lattes, chevrons, montants, sombres plâtres,
Cahetons, soumises, colonnes, soliveaux,
Pannes, solas, appuis, jambages, traveteaux,
Poles, grilles, verrous, serrures, toiles, pierres,
Plomb, fer, plâtre, cement, peinture, marbre, verre,
Cuves, puits, cours, perron, salles, chambres, garnies,
Offices, cabinets, terrasses, escaliers [illegible]

The Individual.

The plays of Corneille which have as the life of the time [illegible] are well defined character. They are comedies of manners where the plots

occupy the leading place and force the actors themselves into the background. The pretentious are [illegible] distinctive traits are lacking. So good an opportunity for delineation, as is afforded by the leading personage in the [illegible] is neglected.

This defect in Corneille is not inherent in his talent. Instance the new part introduced by him, that of the [illegible]. Rather was it inseparable from [illegible] as he found it, burlesque and coarse relying on buffoonery to provoke the laugh or from the [illegible] plays which he so successfully imitated. It is in these imitations alone that we find the [illegible] afford to a well [illegible] individuality. Dorante and Alcide are at least tangible beings. Dorante the [illegible] the [illegible] who seeks to strike off the dust of the [illegible] [illegible] to be a [illegible] soldier, an ardent lover, in [illegible] by cross [illegible] to outstrip his falsehoods is not far from being a reality. The valet Alcide, aid and abettor of his master, [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] at the extravagant tales of Dorante [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] is the genuine ancestor of Regnier. It wants also the upright and indulgent [illegible], who believes his son as honest as he, came deep felt sympathy, when deceived and the deception laid over [illegible] his chagrin and indignation (cf. Menteur Act V sc. [illegible]).

A study of these later comedies leads to the natural reflection that had Corneille been earlier acquainted with foreign models his comedy would have gained greatly in the treatment of the personnages. Especially would he have sought to develope and define from the beginning the features of the contrôle the product of his own intelligence. Such unfortunately was not the case and the spectator remains confused in the presence of the uncertainty and fluctuations of dimensions.

That this criticism is true only of the lighter works of Corneille is seen by the tragedies and heroic comedies where the distinctive traits of higher feelings and passions stand out in bold relief and where the dramatist has formed some of the most enduring characters of the stage. The difference is therefore

not a difference of ability at various periods of life it is a difference of tradition. To describe the individual of his time in any other than a casual manner never entered his head. What the individual thought of the life that passed on by him, his view of his fellow men, of his domestic relations, of the state of religion — the latter to be sure tolerated suspects at that day — is likewise scantily indicated by Cornwall.

Heredity.

The references to the influence of heredity are few but conclusive as regards the opinions of Cornwall on the subject. Its physical effects on the external appearance are seen in the words of Antichrist [illegible] — Lorsque dans ses forfaits sur nos fronts inspirés je vois les traits honteux dont nous sommes formés. [illegible]

The moral bequest to the character is discussed in the passage already alluded to (Le Monstre [illegible]) and in which Dorante [illegible] his unnecessarily his father [illegible] is rebuted by [illegible] (Le Monstre [illegible]).

The mental traits handed down by succeeding generations [illegible] revealed in still a third passage. Since the [illegible] of La Suite du Menteur is an indirect [illegible] allusion to the great vogue of the novel of D'Ulfe [illegible] claims to be a descendant of Céladon and Astrée and as a proof she adds:

Aurois-je tant d'esprit, si cela n'était point?
D'où viendroit cette adresse à faire vos ménages,
A jouer avec vous de si tous personnages,
Ce trésor de lumière et de vivacité,
Que dans [illegible] je ai deux lieues [illegible]

(Suite 1248-52)

- The Family. -

The tendency of mankind to group itself by families is considered in Corneille only on the side of family affection. This affection he affirms in many places to be instinctive, natural. He calls it "the voice of nature" (Astrée 5): Phocas led on by false instinct believes Héraclius his son even after the repeated [illegible] of the latter:

- Car enfin c'est vers toi que [illegible] la nature [illegible]

while the true feeling of Cinna [illegible] to the
affection of a son in spite of his [illegible]
- [illegible] confondit avecque la nature [illegible]
This natural trait of the human [illegible] is further
more justified by Corneille in [illegible] when, in a [illegible]
to Louis XIV on his return from Flanders in 1667, he
calls to mind the services of his sons in the wars:
- Le sang prend malgré moi quelquefois son moment
D'un père pour ses fils l'amour est légitime; (Mis. [illegible] LXV
- III 94-5 etc).
Even family affection [illegible] the desire for de-
scendants and perhaps also from family pride.
- Avant qu'être au hasard qu'un autre bas [illegible]
Je veux dans ma maison avoir qui m'en console:
Je veux qu'un petit-fils puisse y tenir ton rang,
Soutenir ma vieillesse, et réparer mon sang [illegible]
The tragedy of Médée gives expressed prominence
to the affection of the parent for their children. To
revenge herself on Jason by striking at his deepest
and strongest affections Medea struggles long against
a mother's love and, in the end, revenge gave the

stay over the maternal instinct:

– Je vous perds, mes enfants; mais Jason vous perdra;
Il ne vous verra plus xxx (Médée 1356 7).

Elsewhere the mother appears in better light.
However inhumane she may be [illegible] her children
– Une lame d'un fils peut [illegible] [illegible]
Her ambition for her daughters, who are necessarily
superior to the children of others is shown.
– [illegible] vanite [illegible] toutes les familles
[illegible] mères pour leurs filles [illegible]
The love of the father for the son is seen in
the action of Le Menteur. There Pérante though dupe
and disgraced by [illegible] pardons finally the latter.
– Je veux encore un coup montrer un cœur de père
[illegible]
yet also assures him that his affection will yield
to his [illegible] should it again be outraged by [illegible].
Also the magic of L'Illusion Comique is [illegible]
lived by this relation of father and son. The father
[illegible] [illegible] had driven his son
from home his sought him [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] the magician to restore to him the staff of his declining years:

– Je croyois le dompter à force de punir.

[illegible]

– Donne enfin quelque borne à mes regrets cuisants.

[illegible]

This affection is also no less active in the case of a supposed child where long indiscovery has fostered a mutual love: the meeting of Carlos and the fisherman in D... Sanche.

On n'entend que soupirs: Ah! mon fils! Ah! mon père! (Du Sanche 1[illegible])

As again the father's love stands in the way of justice and excuses the son otherwise a criminal.

– Si je n'étois ton père, il seroit criminel:

Il doit son innocence à l'amour paternel. (Ricard [illegible])

Equally great is the love of the father for the daughter seen again in Médée exemplified by the affection of Créon for Créuse. He refuses to be separated from her in her old age and when

[illegible] in the same death he regrets not
his own fate but [illegible] fresh youth (Médicis [illegible]
and 1581-[illegible]) [illegible] therefore in a later play
we are not surprised to see a father oppose the
marriage of a daughter through jealousy of the
claims of a new family.

- Je sais que l'union d'un époux à ma fille
De mon sang et du sien forme une autre famille,
Et que si de moi-même elle fait quelque part,
Cette part de moi-même a ses destins à part. (Le [illegible])

The affection of the children for their parents exists as well, though it is not so developed in Corneille. Thus Eurydice does not welcome a royal marriage for:

- Pleine de son pays, pleine de ses parents,
Il lui parle en l'esprit seul chagrins différents. (Le [illegible])

The love of a son for the mother does not antagonize love for his bride:

- La nature et l'amour ont leurs droits séparés;
L'un n'ôte point à l'autre une âme qu'il possède.
(Rodogune 1526-[illegible])

So is reverence and affection for the [illegible] to be preserved at all cost of earthly honors:

- Et je renonce aux noms de comte et de marquis
Avec tien plus d'honneur qu'aux sentiments de fils.
Rien n'en peut effacer le sacré caractère. (Don Sanc. 1615)

Decidedly comic is the time of Dorant: when he finds his escapades constantly hampered [illegible] enter est inspired by his falsehoods to his [illegible]:

- Et qu'un père incommode un homme de mon âge! (Le Cid 1581).

Still less is seen the mutual love of [illegible] of the same parents. The brother appears rather as the protector, guardian or even tyrant of the sister. She is the servant for [illegible] [illegible] to him:

- Et vois ce que tu dois à qui te sauve un frère. (La Suite 544).

or the selfishness of the brother goes so far [illegible] promise her in marriage in order to gain his own suit: thus Florame in La Suivante offers Flouise to the aged Tecuste in exchange for his daughter Daphnis. (La Suivante Act III Sc. 1).

In dealing without is the conduct of the [illegible] toward the better. Willing to sacrifice [illegible] for him, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

which [illegible] an essential element in the plot of Nicomède; Arsinoé accuses Nicomède before Prusias:

- Il n'a fait qu'obéir à la haine ordinaire
Qu'inspirent à ses parents le nom de Bellonière [illegible]

The Fatherland.-

The love for one's native country which must have been [illegible] weak in the [illegible] of the [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] to the civil wars and internal [illegible] on the one hand and on the other to the concentration of all civic duties in [illegible] [illegible] to an absolute monarch has few references in Corneille apart from the plays drawn from the history of Rome.- In Horace we see everywhere enjoined the love of country as the first duty of the [illegible] to which all [illegible] affection must be sacrificed. [illegible] [illegible] the good of the state is constantly put forward as the motive of the action though in reality the weak-hearted hero [illegible] no state when he sees it elsewhere than in the will of Emilie.- The same holds true of this sentiment in

La Poison d'Or where Greece beckons its wandering children home and offers its soft climate as the reward of these finished labors. Yet at times we think we have the voice of Corneille:

— xxx l'amour de la patrie,

Pour qui sont les grands cœurs jusqu'à l'échelle [illegible] for the refrain of the Girondin hymn: Mourir pour la patrie c'est le sort le plus beau le plus digne d'envie expresses nothing grander than its prototype. Mourir pour sa patrie est un sort plein d'appas [illegible] if indeed it is not [illegible] a direct [illegible].

This view of the profound patriotism of Corneille is borne out by the reference to Rome and the Romans found in Attila, and probably also to the glory of Louis XIV.

- Qu'un jour toute la terre en recevra des lois,
On tremblera du moins au nom de Louis François (v. 956)

- A comic touch is the defense of the local beauties of Lyon.

- Pour l'honneur du pays j'en nomme trois ou quatre:
(La Suite 1273).

- Friendship.

The love for one's neighbor which exists independently of family and national ties has its rightful place in the works of Corneille. His attitude to this trait is however changed in later years or more strictly, he laments the desertions of friendship and generally meditates on Pylades and Orestes who longed only to sacrifice themselves:

- Mais de pareils effets ne sont plus en usage.
Un grand cœur les dédaigne, et le siècle a changé.
(Chérie 326-7)

Friendship begins in childhood and binds succeeding generations together in ever increasing sympathy:

Et presque entre eux tous [illegible]
Il est une file pareil d'âge et de condition
avec mon d'entière affection. (Menteur 1-2)

Thus the friend [illegible] considers his honor his own [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] feels abundantly rewarded for

The sacrifice:

[illegible] page 16.

The devotion of a friend knows no bounds. He holds himself as over-pressed and, to share in the success and triumph, and forbids the infatuation of the friend [illegible] fail more and [illegible] [illegible] Doni is pleasure to have in this service.

- A man [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

- Chacun en son affaire est son meilleur ami. Mille
Likewise friendship is not always proof against [illegible]
the doctrine is boldly proclaimed that where love
love is born friendship dies even though the [illegible]
be a brother for themes can be yielded while
love stubbornly resists surrender:
- Notre vieille union ne fait qu'aigrir mon âme,
Et mon amitié meurt voyant naître sa flamme [illegible]
- Et toute amitié meurt si [illegible] de [illegible]
- L'amour, l'amour doit vaincre et la toute amitié
Ne doit être à tous deux qu'un objet de pitié.
Un grand cœur cède un trône, et le cède avec gloire: [illegible]

The Physical Man.

Ce vieille is not blind to the [illegible] appearance
or even the beauty of his fellow men. Though
the descriptions of persons are free and there [illegible]
from being complete (La Veuve 257ss. L'Ill. Con 81ss. Oe-
dipe [illegible]) we find many allusions which make [illegible]
life like the various passages in his plays. He
shows himself most sensible to physical gifts when

these are attended by corresponding [illegible] of character, of mind, of family or of [illegible].

- Pouler de ses attraits, élever son mérite,
Sa grâce, son esprit, sa naissance, son bien; (La Gal. du P. 6-7).
- [illegible] sa taille et sa mine, et son air [illegible]
- [illegible] sa grâce, son [illegible]
- Elle en vaut l'esprit, la taille, le maintien,
Le visage attrayant et la façon modeste. (La Suite [illegible]).

The contrary also holds true:

— Ce n'est qu'une idole mouvante;
Ses yeux sont sans vigueur, sa bouche sans appas.

In the analysis of the particular features or points of beauty we see that the comparison with Corneille is an important point: all his heroines described are pink and white, are compared to roses and lilies: the men are ruddy:

- Ce ne sont que lis et roses que son teint; (La Veuve [illegible]).
- Le teint plus coloré xx (La Suite, [illegible])

With advancing years the color fades and beauty dies.

- Puisque son teint se pose et ses bouts se pose. ([illegible] Cam. 1497).

A black complexion is that of a rascal, and in the part of La Comédie des Tuileries assigned to Corneille is found a fine defense of the use of cosmetics:
- [illegible] le [illegible] [illegible] il le faut conserver (v. [illegible]).
The hair when mentioned is light [illegible] le poil plus blond (La Suite [illegible]) [illegible] middle aged [illegible] represented as bald with grayish hair;
- Chauve sur le devant, [illegible] sur le derrière (Ordre [illegible])
The face is oval - le visage plus rond (La Suite [illegible]) and mild in its expression and delicate in features.
- les traits délicats (L'Ill. Com. 779). - voit-on des traits plus doux? (La Suite 761).
Here again the rascal has a sinister face - la mine [illegible] [illegible] (Ordre [illegible]).
Tears detract from comeliness:
- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
The forehead is open - le front [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that of the rascal has a [illegible] le front [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].
The eyes are generally bright and [illegible], like

Suns:

- Ses yeux, à son avis, sont autant de soleils; (La [illegible])
- Voit-on des yeux plus vifs? xx (La Suite 761).

xx l'oeil perçant, x (Oedipe 1463) — or also mild as:

- Les yeux doux (L'Ill. Com. 779).

The usual however is against eyed: [illegible]

peu louche, (Oedipe 1457).

The best is from and round as seen the plastic line:

- L'enflure de son [illegible] un double petit monde [illegible]

The form is often mentioned but without distinctive epithets as good or small.

The best description of an individual [illegible]

[illegible] is that of the

Magician in L'Illusion Comique:

- Regarder le marcher; ce visage si grave, xx

N'a sauvé toutefois des ravages du temps

[illegible]

Son corps, malgré son âge, a les forces robustes,

Le mouvement facile, et les démarches justes:

Des ressorts inconnus agitent le vieillard,

Et joui de tous ses pas des miracles de l'art. (v 8155).
– There are exceptions to a beautiful mind in a beautiful body and Corneille is aware of them. We see a fine presence but how are we assured that the soul corresponds to the body?:
Le dedans paroît mal en ces mieux flatteurs.
Les visages souvent sont de doux imposteurs: (Le Menteur 407-8).
And here again the same trait in a satirical allusion to the professional negroes of Paris who are and appear gentlemen. the [illegible] – chevaliers de [illegible].
– Corneille est à l'habit aujourd'hui la canaille.
Et n'est-il point Monsieur à Paris de fibres
Et de taille et de mine aussi bonnes que vous [illegible]

Besides the pictures of Parisian society, in which the young of either sex appear [illegible] exclusively, no period of life save that of old age is considered by Corneille. In proportion to his own advancing years does his attention seem [illegible]

to meditation on the subject. The poet generally so objective in his treatment of humanity, here reverses into his contrary mode of his own thoughts and reflexions. It may indeed be affirmed that at times he himself speaks through his characters. Martian, the old senator in Pulchrie[x] the whole play of Cerbonne which might fitly have as subordinate title. The old man as lover, are abundant proofs that the attention of Corneille was for some time fixed on this subject. Did not various poems also support this view as Mme Jean [illegible] LX. The personal element and the [illegible] of apology are there evident as nowhere else.

In direct opposition to these passages stands his treatment of senile passion in the earlier play of La Suivante. Tenete receives no word of encouragement rather is he a Gott and his passion regarded as extraordinary and contrary to the law of things: Deux fois [illegible] ordre commun se renverse en un jour: Un genre aussi s'attache aux lois de Pasquin.

[x] Likewise the opinion of Fontenelle [illegible] Vol. II. p. 546.

Et ce vieillard pour lui seul cette [illegible]

The same view of the amorous old man is seen in the part played by Aegée in Mélite who after being laughed at and supplanted by his young rival sums up his bitterness in the [illegible] verse:

Et pour dernier malheur, qu'il ait le cœur d'Aegée
Et devienne à mon âge amoureux comme moi! (Mélite 1201)

A third and less direct argument of the first position of Corneille in reference to old men in love is furnished by the play of Nicomède. Prusias vacillating and weak in the [illegible] of Araisoé, a figure of comedy, ridiculous in his conduct has been not inaptly compared by Voltaire to the Malade imaginaire of Molière (Act IV Sc. [illegible])

This entire change on the [illegible] of Corneille in a matter on which he took such decided position now against now for can hardly be otherwise explained than as a profound [illegible] which the author himself experienced in his [illegible] years, the conclusion to which we have been [illegible]

Aside from this distinctive element the part of the old man in Corneille is merely traditional. In the comedies we have the typical Pirate who concerns himself mainly in checking the youthful spirits of his son or in securing for his daughter a good match in La Galerie du Palais. In the tragedies the spirit is the same [illegible] exercised in different directions consequent on the nature of the plot - as Don Diègue in Le Cid.

The old woman is presented only as the nurse of Melite and is both comic and vulgar.-

- Life of the time.-

Of Corneille as observer of the life of the seventeenth century of the general relations of men to one another of questions of public interest of [illegible] of society in the narrow sense his light [illegible] gives abundant evidence. Among his odes, hellas, sonnets and whole poetical productions we have then the - Mis. Bons XXIX, XXXII - and probably a third XXI are in praise of Louis XIII; two - III and XXVIII - re-

for to Richelieu; one XXX to Mazarin while Louis XIV is the theme of a much greater number as well as of the prologs to Andromède and La Toison d'O. The remainder are for the most part addressed to well-known personages in the literary or dramatic world. All contain material which has been used in the biography of the author and hints which aid the verification of the various results resulted from the study of the plays. In the latter are found both direct and indirect references to current life, direct mainly in the comedies of mœurs, the indirect which indicate often the reflexions of Corneille himself are seen also in the tragedies.

The scene of the comedies is generally placed at Paris; La Suite du Menteur is definitely located at Lyons; L'Illusion Comique in Touraine while Clitandre is uncertain but in the country.

The longest and most detailed notice of the life of any particular character is found in the world of Clitandre in L'Illusion Comique (Act I Sc 3). What is said of the

vicissitudes may be held as typical of a man of the [illegible] in the lowest circles of poverty & crime by his will. Having run away from his home in the country in consequence of his father's severity, he had been obliged to take refuge from starvation for one day only. In order to avoid Paris he had gone to Havre & there had become involved in the gang and had made his bed for a time with the lowest of the low. He finally arrives at Paris where he joins the army of poverty-stricken educated incendiaries.

"Je suis un vrai d'Espiel. Il est vrai mon nom est Coll. Il faisait et fait partie [illegible] de la classe des [illegible] et [illegible] étudiant. Fils de [illegible] je [illegible] de vivre [illegible] à [illegible] à [illegible] de [illegible] à [illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

is taken into the service of a local Mitadin changes his name and becomes both the agent and domestic of his master. The above is evidently a [illegible] picture of certain sides of the world of the time. So it is characteristic of the genius of that day to lead a life of pleasure or of travel. The student is not [illegible] to his work, as Dante who made the best of [illegible]

— × à Poitiers j'ai vécu comme vit la jeunesse;
j'étais en ces lieux là de beaucoup de médiocres. (Cl. Marot Gen. 58 9)

— A la fin j'ai quitté la robe pour l'épée [illegible]
Et j'ai fait longuement à ce [illegible] de bois. (Cl. Marot 1471)

and later in life he suddenly disappears in the eve of his [illegible] to save himself from the burden of a family. Thus thou abandonest [illegible] [illegible]

×× Il est jeune il veut voir le pays (La Suite)

The favorite journey is to Italy whether for [illegible] tion or for pleasure: — ×× courir l'Italie

[illegible]

— L'argent me fait résoudre à courir l'Italie. (La Suite 45)

and perhaps also with the notion of [illegible]

from the pope:
- Vous êtes amendé du voyage de Rome; (La Suite 140).
- By various references in La Suite du Menteur we learn that the [illegible] grave [illegible] from Paris to Italy passed over Lyons (v. 81, 103).

- Amusements. -

Society finds recreation in various games at [illegible] where a present to a lady is often disguised [illegible]:
- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (La Suite 91).
[illegible] [illegible] the liberty of discharging his debts by means of a [illegible] addressed to the [illegible] (Pois. Div. XXXI) and includes the gamblers among his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (Pois. Div. VII [illegible]).
Sports alluded to in proverbial expressions are tennis:
- [illegible] gardens [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible], which latter amusement must have been much more [illegible] in good society than at a later period [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] furnished [illegible] not out of place [illegible] the mouth of a [illegible] of the heroïnes:
- [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

It was [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Hearing was no less than there was a favorite [illegible] [illegible] of Clitandre is devoted to [illegible] of the chase and in the poems we see the noble [illegible] by the sport. (Poés. Div. VII 36-40. S.P. 11).

- Story telling at a public sine with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the quality of the report and written in charcoal on the wall [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] temperament which seeks to withdraw from the fashionable world, though excessive indulgence gradually from the [illegible]. (Poés. Div. I 80-90 & VII 69-92).

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] are likewise indicated: the usage of the [illegible] that allows the owner of an estate to assume a [illegible] name which yet seems to be regarded as [illegible]:

- C'est une [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the almost obsolete custom of salutary [illegible] the [illegible] to whom one was presented that has left a [illegible] [illegible] in the decision of [illegible].

M'en donnez la [illegible] et deux [illegible] [illegible] gage. (Le Mendiant 530)

The returning to a convent of a women disappointed in love or repentant over faults committed is alluded to in Clitandre and discussed to some extent in the case of Angélique in La Place Royale. Corneille seems to consider it an expedient of doubtful value when it is conceived through chagrin.

Mais un dépit d'amour a eu cet pas tiré la paix
Et l'a court grand bruit d'un cuisant repentir
De se voir en prison [illegible] d'un [illegible] (Cl. [illegible])

Elopements are signalled in the course of La Place Royale and L'Illusion Comique.

Abductions are seen in La Place Royale (Act IV [illegible]) and in greater detail in La Veuve, where many lines forshadow certain passages in Le Capitaine Fracasse of Théophile Gautier. The preparations are made with skill, the nurse is tricked, she introduces the abductors into the garden by indicating to them a fake door, a carriage at hand, hinge the victim into a [illegible] lent by a friend, the nurse gives a false [illegible] and the abductor quickly returns to [illegible]

Among occupations a natural tendency of Corneille is towards the intelligence of [illegible] the profession of his father and [illegible] the progress of [illegible] Dorante, who has studied law at Poitiers [illegible] the authorities: (S. P. 25)

Je sais le Code entier avec ses authentiques.

Le Digeste nouveau, le vieux, l'Infortiat,

[illegible] 326 81.

Still law-suits are not recommended:

[illegible] procès, et je suis achevé [illegible]

and the pleader is ruined by them:

[illegible]

[illegible] Corneille has no mention of [illegible] [illegible] a precarious employment and sympathetic powder, which excited so much [illegible] a few years later is mentioned first among much writers by Corneille:

[illegible]

Que nomment nos guerriers poudre de sympathie?

[illegible]

Less tangible is Corneille when he deals with the virtues and vices of his time. He is no moralist in the proper sense of the word and se Mentem, he had rarely [illegible] to the [illegible] morality. In the whole [illegible] and [illegible] is perhaps though we [illegible] say. [illegible] Corneille was a [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

- N'importe vif ou mort les gouffres des enfers
Auront pour ton supplice encor de pires fers,
Là mille affreux bourreaux t'attendent dans les flammes,
Moins les corps sont punis, plus ils gênent les âmes,
Et par des cruautés qu'on ne peut concevoir,
Ils vengent l'innocence au delà de l'espoir. (Clitandre 1200)

- An examination of the plays of Corneille with reference to the particular vice of avarice with which we are, without [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] fords no support to his accusers. - Outside the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] earlier comedies the attendants in the later are alone [illegible] as avaricious: likewise, as we have seen (P 47-8) it is a trait applied to old age. Rather is seen in Mélite the evil results of riches:

- Étant riche, on méprise assez communément
Des belles qualités le solide ornement,
Et d'un luxe honteux la richesse suivie
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The deceit practiced in society finds expression in one of the lesser comedies. Pessimism regrets the decadence of the age finds the recent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

— x x Laissons courir le temps
Et malgré ses abus, vivons toujours contents. (La Jeune [illegible])

It is to be noted that this was belong to the youth and not to the old age of Corneille. —

Another cause of regret was the loosening of the marriage tie on the part of husbands. The [illegible] changed and while the wife was expected to [illegible] faith the glory of the husband [illegible] the number of his infidelities, [illegible] the present [illegible] in certain circles of French society: — x x Le temps in nous sommes,
Ni l'hymen ni la foi n'obligent plus les hommes:
Leur gloire a son brillant et ses règles à part;
[illegible]

L'honneur d'un galant homme est d'avoir des maîtresses. (L'Ill. Ann. 1361-9)

Cécile Bobo

The writings of Corneille reveal the inefficient protection of person and property, and the venality of the officers of the law in the first half of the [illegible] century. - The criminal classes appear in public with complete effrontery. In La Veuve it is the professional subornee: - Je voilà donc ici, peste du bien public,
Qui réduis les amours en un sale trafic! (V 1037-8).

The highways are not safe for travellers: - Le chemin est mal sûr, (Le Menteur 431). - The cities of the provinces are not free from highwaymen or at the best, drunkards who quarrel among themselves with perfect licence (La Suite Act IV sc 5-7). Yet Lyons is less dangerous than Paris during the night: Philiste refuses the company of Dorante: - Peut-être qu'à Paris j'aurois besoin de vous:
Mais je crains ici ni rivaux, ni filous. (La Suite 1395-6)

The police are not less to be avoided than the marauders: they do their duty in the hope of plunder and relieve the [illegible] of the money:

- Lors suivant du métier le serment solennel;
Mon argent fut pour eux le premier criminel: (Le Suite 1256)

Likewise the prisons are places where little discipline is maintained where as we are in Le Suite du Menteur, men committed for murder and the poor debtor find themselves side by side, where domestics are allowed to enter and depart as Clitor who finds his master in prison and [illegible] tress. - The prisoners have their diversions in common, are allowed free access to the open air, are treated in especial cases with great care and can even receive company to suppress.

- On aura soin de vous comme en votre maison: (v. 646).
[illegible]

The civil authorities are also open to persuasion; whether of money, of friends or of relatives:

- Ah! Monsieur, sans argent est-il de l'innocence?
Fort peu; mais dans ces murs Philiste a pris naissance,
Et comme il est parent des premiers magistrats,
Soit d'argent, soit d'amis nous n'en manquerons pas. (1755)

Therefore the party wronged should be be unpopular, has little weight in the prosecution of the guilty:

- Le mort était d'ailleurs fort peu considéré,
Et chez les gens d'honneur on ne l'a point pleuré. (La Suite 6 41-2)

[illegible] formalities should be observed which are introduced [illegible]

- De couchar pour la forme un moment en prison,
[illegible] (Suite 1135 6)

In the same poem of mined individuals to which [illegible] often referred is given the officer of justice who, aspiring to a higher position in the magistrate, [illegible] to yond his means: (Poés. Div. VII 4 40). -

In view of the above citations on the observance of law the offer of Don Sanche to avenge Chimène by arms on account of the [illegible]

- Vous savez qu'elle marche avec tant de langueur,
Qu'assez souvent le crime échappe à sa longueur: (Le Cid. [illegible])

In the same way the laxity of discipline in the common prisons shew the prison of state in the excessive rigor employed towards Clitandre. (Clitandre Act IV Sc. 6 & 7).

Other allusions, but very casual and indefinite, to the progress of justice are found, and the execution of the criminal. (L'Ill. Com. 1267-73).

- Parisian Life. -

If we transport the general life of France to the particular scene of Paris we find in Corneille a much wider observation and far more lively descriptions.

[illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] at large, though perhaps less [illegible] in the [illegible]; [illegible] therefore [illegible] a [illegible] than a distinct field. -

Two comedies, in particular, were written to suit the [illegible] of the [illegible] and to [illegible] that [illegible] vanity: La Galerie du Palais and La Place Royale. [illegible] the spectators saw before them on the stage the every day

[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of popular gathering. La Galerie du Palais [illegible] [illegible] of action among the [illegible] shops, [illegible] were the shopkeepers and their customers. We find there the book-seller, the haberdasher, the linen draper at their counters discussing with one another the articles most in fashion (act I sc 4): the new book, the silk neck-kerchief so popular that:- on y court comme au feu (v. 80)- conceals the use of cosmetics, gives:- un plus grand [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] customers as to demand removal to a larger shop. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] criticism of the buyers:- L'ouvrage en est confus, Bien que l'invention de près soit assez belle (v. 116-7).

Further on in the play the same scenes occur again: a quarrel between the haberdasher and linen draper who [illegible] each other of [illegible] on their respective [illegible] (act IV sc 12). The [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] price of book is stated as a fixed price:- Chacun le sait:

Autant de quarts d'écus, c'est un marché tout fait. (v. 112-3)
The practice of giving to servants in order to attract the custom of the mistress is set forth: allez, faites moi vendre
Et pour l'amour de vous, je n'en voudrai rien prendre. (v. 1423-4)
A practice strongly blamed by the [illegible] who [illegible] drives an honest trade:
[illegible]
De suivante qui m'aide à tromper sa maîtresse. (v. 1457-8)
The favorable reception accorded to La Galerie du Palais determined the setting of La Place Royale. [illegible] the audience the fortunate [illegible] of the [illegible] it contains no distinctive features.

Notions of the street scenes of Paris are also gained from other comedies. While La Place Royale was given over to the world of society, the Pont Neuf, the great artery of the city, connecting with wide [illegible] the right and left banks of the [illegible] the popular quarter of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] by the court, who [illegible] the hands of street vendors, [illegible] and

[illegible] value. [illegible] the neighbour [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] days [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

definite localities:— D'où viens tu?

D'un logis vers la Croix-du-Tiroir. (La Vil. du P. 1000)

Likewise many buildings have left their traces: most of all the law courts. Palais; the cloister of St Innocent, [illegible] the Hôtel de Bourgogne, the popular play house of the time:

[illegible] Hôtel de Bourgogne [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] a proposed scene of duels:

[illegible]

The favorite walk of the society of the time is the garden of the Tuileries.

— Mais puisque nous voici dedans les Tuileries,

[illegible]

The [illegible] of today [illegible] the side of the [illegible] the country while Richelieu had advanced the line of demarcation toward the North-West by the construction of the Palais [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible]:

Paris voit tous les jours de ces métamorphoses:
Dans tout le Pré-aux Clercs tu verras mêmes choses:
Et l'univers entier ne peut rien voir d'égal
Aux superbes dehors du palais Cardinal. (Le Menteur 557 60)

[illegible] of the palace which follows
and especially of its inmates:
- Que tous ses habitants sont des dieux ou des rois. (v. 564)

[illegible] on the date of the play. M. [illegible]
Lavaux in his Notice on the letters of Corneille, (Vol.
X P. 424) cites the letter of Sarrau (P. 438 40) written Dec. 12th
1642 to prove that the date commonly assigned to Le Men-
teur and given by himself in the edition (Vol. IV P. 117) is
[illegible] by perhaps a year. He therefore would prefer [illegible],
as the date of Le Menteur, to 1642. — Subsequent writers
have accepted the preference of the editor. Yet should the
date [illegible] and [illegible] indications afforded by [illegible]
be exact we are led to think that they can be trusted
only so far as the public performance of the play was con-
cerned and as regards its composition. Richelieu, who
died the 4th December 1642 was already embroiled with

[illegible] by the [illegible] [illegible] L[illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Que jusque dans la tombe il le joue à le suivre. (v. 10)
[illegible] slight [illegible] that in the edition
of 1644 Corneille had changed the verse 560 to:
A ce que tu verras vers le Palais Royal and that
[illegible] to the [illegible]. - This
indication could be used against our argument but not
the verse of the edition 1644 be evidently a substitution
out of keeping with the other lines of the passage.
Our conclusion is, therefore, that this portion of Le Menteur
at least was written before the death of Richelieu
and was destined to flatter him and win his favor. -
Already Paris was the point of inter-
[illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] aspira-
tions. - The student returning from his books finds
[illegible] the [illegible] at [illegible].
He exaggerates the [illegible] and the intelligence of
the Parisians. depreciates the provincial society which he
has known at Poitiers, remarks on in Paris:
- La diverse façon de parler et d'agir (Le Menteur 6 [illegible])
In the rest of France we takes what we can get:

[illegible]

On ne s'ébloüit point de ces fausses clartés: (V. 67.1)

Paris is already the paradise of ladies:

- Où des dames, dit-on, est le vrai paradis: (La Suite 394)

[illegible]

inces: - Vos dames de Paris vous rappellent vers elles:

[illegible]

- Riches are there in abundance but what is more attractive than riches is given in the remarkable statement:

- Les maris y sont bons, et les femmes maîtresses. (La Suite 396).

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

Tricksters and simpletons exist there as well as honest and clever people. It has the scum as it has the cream of the nation:

- Et dans toute la France il est fort peu d'endroits

Dont il n'ait le rebut aussi bien que le choix. (Le Mentor [illegible]

The idea of a boarding house among the inhabitants
provoke à peu près autant de plaisir que
les mots commençant par l'expression le
mot impositions et chaudes en entier.

Il est nécessaire de la [illegible]
[illegible] offensive et [illegible] de [illegible].
- Ne tout de toute, et tout de [illegible] [illegible].
Je ne value jamais avoir me trouvât à Alice. (Le Neuve 208-9).
Je le mettrai [illegible] le [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ni verse :

- Et tel, à la fureur d'un semblable délit,
Passe pour homme illustre, et se met en crédit. (Le Misanthrope 24-25).

So the man of the world, who is not at the same time a man of sense, must apply the gift of his vocabulary, as best he can, perhaps by making the [illegible] : a [illegible] [illegible]

He must use language [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] Ville-Meulenne was small [illegible] of the [illegible] centres [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

aux-Clercs are chosen; but also the private houses [illegible] a garden where the alleys planted with [illegible] offer a partial substitute for the more extended walks:

– Clarice, tous les soirs, revant à ses amours,
Seule dans son jardin fait trois ou quatre tours. (La Veuve 757 [illegible])
[illegible]

Chance encounters on the street are also a means of [illegible]

– Il peut hors du logis rencontrer sa maîtresse:
Assez d'occasions s'offrent aux amoureux. (La Veuve 290-1).

The street salute raising the hat should also be [illegible]

Et cela messied fort à des hommes de cour,
[illegible]

At home the lady receives the customary homage:

– [illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible]

The dull and the irksome abound also, the [illegible] of either [illegible] in all his tedeousness:

- Elle savoit toujours m'arrêter auprès d'elle
A tenir des propos d'une suite éternelle. (La Suivante etc.)
- Aussi c'est un discours ennuyeux que le sien:
[illegible]

Or again the victim takes revenge with still more detail:

- Que son humeur est vaine, et qu'il fait l'entendu!
Que son discours est fade avec ses flatteries!
Qu'on est importuné de ses affeteries! (La Fil. [illegible] 1288 ss.)

Accordingly various methods are employed to get rid of them: the servant intervenes in the midst of a conversation with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Errands are devised to afford a respite; excuses are invented to conceal a retreat and as a last resort one is driven to:

[illegible]

We find also the young man indifferent unsuccessful in his [illegible] he returns to the contemplation of self. He warns the beauties of society not to expend vain [illegible] in trying

[illegible]

[illegible]

S'ils me font curieux et apparaître votre nom. (La P.C.R. 1512).

The allusions which Corneille makes to the topics discussed in the social intercourse of the Parisians contain little that is worthy of note. The ordinary small talk was current, on partners at balls, [illegible] on dress, on [illegible] and what [illegible] might come to the [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible] played a not inconsiderable [illegible] in the [illegible] between persons of [illegible]. [illegible] the poet shows some impatience with the [illegible] talk which he heard: [illegible]:

[illegible]

[illegible]

Quite an extensive list of topics is given in La Veuve. [illegible]

A lively banter at a ball is well represented (v. 1955); the ordinary personal compliments and the remarks on dress, [illegible] on love and favorite colors, the contrast in winter between city and country and finally the [illegible]

usual subject of virtuous seeking.

- Les charges à présent n'ont pas trop de marchand.

[illegible]

While there is [illegible] in the conversation another passage of La Veuve [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] figure [illegible]

Pearls and rings are mentioned, the locket containing a miniature and worn, attached to a ribbon, [illegible] in particular to be noticed in the mirror, a hand glass, attached to the belt and which was a prevailing custom in the [illegible] century. The reference to this is more [illegible] stage directions than in the text:

- Cassez: ceci vous dit encor pis que ma lettre. (La P.C.R. 378)
- C'est dedans son cristal que je les étudie; (La P.C.R. 381).

Likewise the dressing room contained a mirror:

- Allez au cabinet me querir un mouchoir
J'en ai laissé les clefs autour de mon miroir; (La Suivante 4346)

We find also the custom of wearing mourning:

- Ces tristes vêtements, où je l'ai mon malheur (Le Cid 1121).
- Voiles, crêpes, habits, lugubres ornements, (Le Cid 1156)

[illegible]

[illegible]

In the matter of dress as well as in the [illegible]

tion of nobility and personal appearance the Parisians looked down on the inhabitants of the country:

– Ceci n'est guère bon qu'à des gens de campagne. (La Gal. du P. 110).

What has been said [illegible] in general can be applied to Paris to an even greater extent.

[illegible] a campagnard piece in L'Illusion Comique (Act III sc 11) where a private citizen at the head of his servants boldly attacks his rival and is killed by him. [illegible] at night is also shown:

– A Paris, et de nuit, une telle beauté,
Suivant un homme seul, est mal en sûreté; (La Pl. R. [illegible])

[illegible]

There are in the works of Corneille opinions expressed on subjects which relate distinctively to private or public morality.

The tone of his comedies, while a great advance on that of their predecessors, is still in many points uncertain and vague. A study of the variants compared with the final text shows a great

change in favor of decorum with the advancing years and experience of Corneille. Passages of doubtful propriety, as the [illegible] of [illegible] 1630, or of La Place Royale 1635, were either cut down to single lines harmless in expression or suppressed altogether. [illegible] with the [illegible] of thought [illegible] the [illegible] time. The attention is [illegible] to the women of certain of the plays. There seems to exist for the unmarried women of the comedies complete liberty in social intercourse. They receive visits, compliments, attentions and [illegible] with their admirers with perfect unrestraint. Their freedom of action is [illegible] to the [illegible] they walk together [illegible] and even [illegible] [illegible] Especially [illegible] in these [illegible] which exceeds in familiarity anything produced on the French stage where the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] represented. Down to the plays of M. Alexandre Dumas fils and [illegible] the [illegible] of Corneille

are of unblemished reputation and have received the
normal education. — There is in Louisville no institution
of the character of Hebrew the couple [illegible]
[illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
however, that the question of marriage causes one see
the same self-governed and hitherto free person in ab-
solute subjection to the will of the father the brother or the
mother. The latter state represents without neces-
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
i.e., the real condition of the young girl a condition which
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
of the period day. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
young [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of the time. Her position must in general be
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

himself made decent the expression, modified the characters yet could not change them too suddenly.

The same influence of previous tradition is seen in the specific instances of social morality. There are few [illegible] a valet Clitón in Le Menteur (v. 3). Yet a plain [illegible] (L'Illusion Comique Act V c. 2 & 3), while on the other hand trifling with unarried women, which must exist from casual references:

- Je prévois du malheur pour beaucoup de maris. (Le Menteur 15)
- Que ces femmes de bien qui se gouvernent mal, (Le Menteur 48).

is strongly rebuked and at length:

- J'évite l'apparence autant comme le crime:
Je fais un compliment qui semble illégitime; (La Pl. 1. 285 6).
- Ce serait lui prêter un fort mauvais secours
Que lui ravir l'honneur en conservant ses jours: (La Suite 9. 65 6).

While Corneille exerts the influence of his theater in favor of private and domestic virtue, less definite is he on a matter of grave public import. The

[illegible] the duel had long excited the [illegible] of the law makers and statesmen of the time. The passion for it among the nobility amounted to a craze which even the memorable executions ordered by Richelieu, shortly before the beginning of the career of Corneille, had not [illegible] it. [illegible] commends the practice:

[illegible]

Le glorieux succès d'une action si belle,

[illegible]

But his objections to the duel are not direct. [illegible] case he is compelled to exile himself and thus to lose the fruits of his victory:

– Le duel est fâcheux, et qui peut en arriver,
De sa possession l'un et l'autre il nous prive,
Puisque de deux rivaux, l'un mort, l'autre enfuit,

Tandis que de sa peine un troisième a le fruit. (La Suivante [illegible])

The duel he elsewhere states, is a disagreeable remedy and fortune rather than valor decides the outcome of it:

- Qu'il recourt, s'il veut, à ces fâcheux remèdes; (La Suivante 1211)
- La valeur aux duels fait moins que la fortune. (La Suivante 1229)

He therefore counsels prudence: to punish another, one is careless of himself. one is liable to loss by it than to avenge himself if it is not in fact to surrender a certainty for that which is uncertain:

- [illegible]

Court risque d'y tout perdre, et n'y peut rien gagner. (Suivante [illegible])

[illegible]

- La suite des duels ne fut jamais plaisante:

C'était ces jours passés ce que disoit Théante. (v. 101-21.

[illegible]

[illegible] strong religious convictions would naturally

lead one to place him among the sober, industrious law abiding citizens who found the support of [illegible]. Admitting this supposition it would be the fear of his audience that cause him to shake his opinion in the part of ambiguity or even of contradiction. E. Lavalle refused to the highest degree the dense of dramatists. M. Henri Bergen and [illegible] M. Alexandre Dumas fils being accepted to place their shrinkage, and the shrinkage of Lavalle was in great part the nobility and it adherents the very [illegible] must given over to the duel. That the view of the case is probable is seen by the most fine the statement made elsewhere in the make of an author. While the fear of his audience might require to direct attacks on the customs of [illegible] in the seventeenth century transport the scene from France to Spain the time from the lifetime of the spectator to the [illegible] [illegible] substitute for the private the judicial duel and there is no longer cause for the dramatist to conceal his sentiments. There is the situation of

[illegible] Chimène [illegible] a [illegible] against
Don Rodrigue and is answered by the king:

Cette [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Sous couleur de punir un injuste attentat,
Des meilleurs combattants affaiblit un état.
Souvent de cet abus le succès déplorable
Apprend l'innocent et [illegible] le [illegible] [illegible]

The condemnation of the practice is explicit. The principal argument used, the effect of the duel on the state was [illegible] the leading reason alleged in the [illegible] of Louis XIII against the duel. The second argument may well be ascribed to Corneille since we have already seen it in the comedies. Furthermore Don Fernand, forced to confess to [illegible] against his will, permits the fight, but.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The justification of the duel which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

of public [illegible] of which the [illegible] often got off not free:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Conseil was [illegible] to decide in this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Less frequently seconds are allowed:

Dis-lui que pour demain il choisisse un second. (La Suivante 1204)

[illegible]

- Ne pense; pas sans moi terminer ce combat:
L'Écuyer de Clitandre est homme de courage;
Il sera trop heureux que mon défi l'engage
A s'acquitter vers lui d'un semblable devoir. (Clitandre [illegible])

[illegible] quarrel seems common at the time. See the famous duel of Boutteville; Martin; Histoire de France XI 256.-

The interference of the civil authorities can be invoked:

- Qu'on leur donne dans peu des gardes à tous deux,
Et qu'une main puissante arrête leur querelle. (La Suivante 1[illegible])

The rendez-vous for duellists at the castle of Bissêtre has already been mentioned (P67).

Whatever may have been the cause of the reticence of Corneille in regard to the duel he is far from being ambiguous when wars are discussed. [illegible]

is very evident. Here is the champion of the magistracy, of the smaller land holders, of that great middle class distinct from the vast majority of tenants and which absorbed in the city of Paris and therefore in those times the political office of the nation to be managed by the extremists until its patience is exhausted.

Accordingly no fault on reference to the civil code of 1791 until the country drained of men and money demanded peace from their rulers.

The Duke [illegible] of Brunswick with little [illegible] [illegible] expelled rather as a partisan and we have seen (p. 72-81), to have practiced in it was counted an advantage in Parisian society. - The [illegible] [illegible] of the reign of [illegible] [illegible] mentioned in passing, called a comic touch like the pose [illegible] which is [illegible] to the political [illegible] [illegible] in the inhabitants:

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

The troubles of the Fronde were obviously to be avoided by the dramatist and Corneille makes no mention of them, [illegible] and after the authority of the throne had become fully established. So we find in Sertorius a passage which might have been suggested by the remembrance of these [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] of foreign wars which followed the [illegible] with the [illegible] of the people, in spite of extreme [illegible] brought on a protest in favor of [illegible] from the [illegible] of religion that [illegible] on the [illegible] [illegible] of the Syracuse. To this protest Corneille was not a stranger. Not in the least [illegible] by the [illegible] of the [illegible] he was plainly the [illegible] of the country and the [illegible] of the people and [illegible] the authority of his [illegible] to the common demand of the nation. The [illegible] [illegible] by him to express his [illegible] that [illegible] by the marriage of Louis XIV with the Infanta of Spain.

In honor of this event he prepares a spectacular play, La Fête d'Ile, to which he prefixes a prologue of circumstance in which the dialog is given by various allegorical characters and among them Louis Victory and Peace. The stage setting was [illegible] the [illegible] condition of the country ravaged by war, were the [illegible] for the [illegible] of the first scene. The opening lines by Louis addressed to Victory extends the [illegible] of peace long desired. Victory is then [illegible] by the [illegible] of children. The soldiers that go to the fight to protect the country where now they have become [illegible] [illegible] than [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] the great happiness. There follows the description which employed by [illegible] in [illegible] was forbidden by the police.

A [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Et la gloire du trône accable les sujets. [illegible]

Such a view of Juice and People could hardly

have been acceptable to the king already in intention a complete autocrat.

A few lines Sarthe in and Corneille reiterates his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] for the benefit of the [illegible] to the detriment of the many:

- Pour faire deux heures ils font cent malheureux
Et ce dehors brillant que mon nom reçoit d'eux
M'abaisse à voir les maux qu'à mes pieds il attache
Le sang dont il se épuise et les [illegible] qu'il m'arrache.

Therefore addressing himself to the people he calls upon them to show their joy to the beneficent divinities. — Peuple, fais voir de joie à ces [illegible]
Qui veut tarir le cours de tes calamités [illegible]

The condition of the country was indeed wretched: the inhabitant [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

- Je me lasse de voir mes villes désolées,
Mes habitants pillés, mes campagnes brûlées. (v. 37-8).

The return of peace would [illegible] back to the [illegible] land its primeval beauty: A tes cantons les plus déserts
Je rendrai leur beauté première (v. 111-21)

Under her favoring rule the arts and letters would flourish and the royal power would be affirmed in the support which she would lend:

- Adorable souhait des peuples gémissants,
Féconde sûreté des travaux innocents,
Indifatigable appui du pouvoir légitime,
Qui dissipez le trouble et détruisez le crime,
Protectrice des arts, mère des beaux loisirs, (v 1675).

[illegible] of Corneille as when in later years he alludes to the [illegible] of Louis XIV and the treaty of Nimeguen:

La paix, ce grand chef-d'oeuvre, où sa bonté suprême
Pour triompher devance triomphe de lui même, [illegible] (1675).

- Woman.

The subject of woman in the works of Corneille is [illegible] rather as a member of society. How she is looked upon by our author and what position she holds so far as seen in his writings.

In general there seems to be two distinct phases

in the opinions of Corneille on this subject.
The first and more formal is that of his comedies and earlier tragedies; the second is found rather in his later works and may be considered as in the more unfavorable with a distrust a dislike that deepens as he advances in years. - An interesting question for investigation would be whether as a matter of fact the women introduced on to the stage by Corneille show a profound and comprehensive study of the qualities which belong to the sex. - Whatever might be the conclusion in regard to the tragedies it is quite plain that, so far as the comedies are concerned the larger share of the description is given to men. And this though many of these plays bear distinctively the names of women: Melite, La Veuve, La Suivante. - But Melite represents only one passion and a fewer heart of that [illegible] of La Veuve has no distinctive traits, while Amarante in Suivante is both [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and disputing with Daphnis her mistress, the lovers whom the latter strives to retain. - Yet we can thank

[illegible] carefully [illegible] of course
can easily and is [illegible] certain functions of the
[illegible] and [illegible] checked [illegible] a light
touch but [illegible]. The two most [illegible]
obliterations of omnem are to be found in [illegible] Plautine
[illegible] and in Plautus [illegible]. In the former
[illegible] appears in the last syllable of the [illegible] to be
[illegible] elision and is perhaps the most [illegible]
passage of the [illegible]. In the latter and earlier
play [illegible] [illegible] but a [illegible] foot is
[illegible] treated thus the [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible]
with the [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible]
and [illegible] effect [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] and [illegible] into the [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [

of the stage Corneille frequently alludes to the sex as formerly so [illegible]

He finds in it the usual curiosity, the desire to know and [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

– Tu fais la réservée en ces occasions,

Mais tu meurs de savoir ce que nous en disons. (La Gal. du Mal. 1705-6).

[illegible]

Women possesses also to a high degree the gift of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

– Notre sexe a le don de tempérer finement. (Mélite 1581.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Dépouille sa pudeur, qui te messied sans elle: (Alcibiade 587-4)

This modesty under the feelings of the [illegible] is [illegible] in common [illegible] the daughters with the mothers:

- Mais bien que la pudeur par des ordres contraires
attache le plus près les filles à leurs mères [illegible]

It restrains the outward expression of the [illegible] [illegible] ishing an inward flame the stronger for the constraint employed:

- Quelle importune loi que cette modestie
Pour qui notre apparence en glace [illegible]
Étouffe dans la bouche, et nourrit dans le cœur,
[illegible] la [illegible] augmente la [illegible]
[illegible] to the glow of passion [illegible]

the boundaries of natural reserve:

- C'est en vain qu'en secret ma pudeur s'en offense,
Que le sexe et la bienséance
Osent me faire d'autres lois: (Psyché 1105 ss).

Hence in the presence of woman, man feels respect and the need of self-control, yields her precedence and honor or interposes to save her from punishment:

- Qui? la civilité, l'aménité, la déférence,
Ce que pour le beau sexe on a de complaisance,
Ce qu'on lui rend d'honneur. » » (Agésilas 1243 ss).
- Mais en faveur du sexe épargnez les tourments: (Théodore 1.1).

[illegible]

Therefore in her intercourse with the world should she be on her guard and careful of her demeanor and conduct.

[illegible]

[illegible]

Corneille is so impressed with the national deference paid to woman and the respect shown to her by all men that in Clitandre while finding it necessary to the plot to introduce Doris disguised as a man he keeps his audience alive to the [illegible] of her position by the continued regrets of Doris:

- Quelle honte impudente au visage te monte
Pour un sexe quitté dont tu n'es que la honte! (Athalie 533 ff.

While having these praiseworthy attributes defects are also noticeable in the male sex of woman and these defects Corneille seems to delight in showing to a much greater extent.

He said the typical woman was kind [illegible];
- Et ce sexe imparfait, de soi même ennemi.

He [illegible]

She has a strange disposition which when given is [illegible] of loving but [illegible] contradicting, capricious, contradicting and changeable even to be compared to the phases of the moon:
- Telle est l'humeur du sexe: il aime à contredire. xx
- Ne suit que son caprice en ses affections, (L'Ill. Com. 6 [illegible]).
- Souvent leur belle humeur suit le cours de la lune: (Le [illegible])

Her fickleness is explained as the outgrowth of her weakness, which is also responsible for the [illegible] to which her [illegible] spirit at times [illegible]:
- Sa foiblesse la force à devenir volage. (La Veuve [illegible]).

- L'amour que j'ai pour vous hait ces molles bassesses
Où d'un sexe ennuitif descendent les foiblesses: (Berthaude 1912)
and it is the same quality of a small and that
prompts her to deceive:
- La fourbe n'est le jeu que des petites âmes,
Et c'est le proprement le partage des femmes. (Nicomède 1908)

This attribute of weakness is an ever recurring characterization in Corneille: in reference to hereditary:
- Le sang a peu de droits dans le sexe imbécile (Oedipe 225)
and in the reply of Corneille to Othon the traits of the woman
and of the princess are set forth: [illegible]
Sans en avoir pourtant l'orgueil ni la foiblesse; (Othon 1145).

Thus in her revenge the weakness of the woman appears in returning like for like:
- La foiblesse du sexe en ce point vous conseille:
Il se croit trop vengé, quand il rend la pareille. (La Gal. du P. 1162)
and revenge is particularly dear to the soul of the woman:
- Que la vengeance est douce à l'esprit d'une femme! (Cinna 163)
both to spite a rival and to avenge a lover in which
latter case, though the aggressor be afterward the husband,

never can he take repose for she will refuse to her wrath neither the sword nor the poison:

- [illegible]

Et refusera-t-elle à son ressentiment
Le fer ou le poison pour venger son amant?
Qu'est-ce qu'en sa fureur une femme n'essaie? (Nicomède 1500)

Yet elsewhere we see that the first outburst of anger is the most [illegible] and that it gradually [illegible]

- Le courroux d'une femme, impétueux d'abord,
[illegible]

[illegible]

found considered at length: as this is also accompanied by a subordinate moral influence she should remember to keep her place and await, not anticipate:

- Et le sexe et le rang se doivent souvenir
Qu'il leur sied bien d'attendre, et non de prévenir; (Sa [illegible])

[illegible]

which is not offended by her dependence

- Je suis femme; et mon sexe accablé d'impuissance
Ne reçoit point d'affront par cette dépendance; (Sophonisbe 1[illegible])

Even a sovereign can not rid herself of the weakness of the sex but in accepting a husband recognizes that it is also accepting a master:

- Sexe, ton sort en moi ne peut se démentir:
Pour être souveraine il faut m'assujettir, (Pulcherie 1475).

So woman in a lower rank is all the more subject to man: - Il est toujours le maître, (L'Ill. Com. 1355).

She feels herself at his mercy and in his presence can not be sure of her feelings:

Il est toujours véritable et je suis toujours femme:
Dans le pouvoir sur moi que ses regards ont eu,
Je n'ose m'assurer de toute ma vertu. (Polyeucte 5468).

But when once a wife she can take her desired place through the power which the possession [illegible] of her husband [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] master, she [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the old man [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] in this mode, with resistance and regret, as in Horace:

- [illegible]

Un empire si grand sur les plus belles âmes [illegible]

Consolation for the regret especially in the influence of women when affairs of state are affected.

- Les femmes qui ne savent comprendre un empire
Que jamais un mari n'ose me le point dédire. (Cathérine)

- Une femme l'entretient au fond de son pièce, (Guidon 734).

Et therefore her simple it is a natural result of marriage and a perfectly legitimate one which removes [illegible] the influence of Pauline [illegible] [illegible] which after long period of [illegible] making.

La fiancée [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Aux mains vertueux est un illustre blâme. (L'Ill. Can. 1873-4).

The relation of woman to love in general is set forth to a [illegible] extent in the [illegible] of our [illegible]. It is asserted that [illegible] both active and passive [illegible]: [illegible]

[illegible]

that to [illegible] opposition is the best means and to be preferred to open [illegible]. The [illegible] of this [illegible] which the [illegible], at best [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

With this quality of [illegible] she is easily [illegible] by [illegible] who both [illegible] and pleases her.

[illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] be importunate in view of this natural trait:

- [illegible]

[illegible]

But the [illegible] is [illegible] and the [illegible] of life appearing in the [illegible] he is rejected for those who are in earnest:

- Mais je commence à voir que de tels cajoleurs

[illegible]

When [illegible] the love of [illegible] is obtained [illegible]

[illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] other features of [illegible] [illegible] to be passing [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is indicated in the [illegible] and which may pass for the ordinary topics of conversation but that passion and desire which constitutes part of the action in Médée and is made even a means of solution of the plot, when Créance and her father are consumed by the poison in its folds:

- La robe de Médée a donné dans mes yeux. (v. 568).

So great is the wish for the dress that Créuse is led to an extravagant [illegible] more fitting to a comedy than to classic tragedy: (See Médée 519 ff).

- Pour moi, tout aussitôt que je l'en vis parée,
je ne fis plus d'état de la toison dorée: (v 585-6).

and let all the treasures of the realm be sacrificed:

[illegible]

Wholly belonging to comedy is the [illegible] of the mother who wishes her daughter to make a rich match; the aphorism that a quarrelsome woman is a bad neighbor:

- [illegible] (v 1408).

the attraction [illegible] the military has for the ladies:

- Que les filles de cœur aiment les gens d'épée, Le Menteur v. [illegible]

and finally the [illegible] of [illegible] the spinster [illegible] the [illegible] vein. The glorious title of maid, she reflects, is preserved after the advance of years with something of its grace. [illegible] a dignity to be defied and [illegible] not be granted too long without being to [illegible].

- Chaque moment d'attente ôte de notre prix.
Et fille qui vieillit tombe dans le mépris:
C'est un nom glorieux qui se garde avec honte:
[illegible] est facheuse [illegible] que d'être prompte.
Le temps n'est pas un Dieu qu'elle puisse braver,
Et son honneur se perd à le trop conserver. (Le Menteur 435 ss)

and then the [illegible] that something is better than nothing whatever the something be:

[illegible]

[illegible] Corneille not only [illegible] but [illegible] influenced to this trait by the Spanish model.

- Love.

The discussion of love occupies in Corneille, both in his comedy and in his tragedy, a large and important place. In this tendency do see, more than in any other, the influence of the world around him. - The conversation of the time, in polite circles, was on love. Love, indeed, [illegible] to [illegible] which [illegible] to a [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and yet which was tempered and mitered. Tempered by the general advance

in morality and in the feeling of woman. Indeed the increase of education among the third estate the effect of which was to produce a far more numerous body of spectators and participants in court and literary intercourse than was that of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The spirit of the age led to the formation and growth of various literary clubs and societies in which the topics in fashion were diligently discussed. Chief among these societies was the Hôtel de Rambouillet [illegible]. History is closely allied to the use and progress of themes in love.

In the period represented by the comedies of Corneille the development of poetry had not carried as yet the phraseology of passion to the limits reduced by Molière and the attention of mitre has not consequently been given to this feature as seen in Corneille. That the latter was deeply affected by it is plain, though, in general, he does not appear to be consciously in sympathy with it.

There are two phases of his work in which the

topic of love receives especial attention: that preceding the Cid and comprising nearly all the comedies. The second beginning with Cadipe [illegible]. Twofold reason likewise the occasion for this attention. In the first period Corneille reflects the views of the time: love is the theme in society, the object of life, the occupation of the youth of whatever grade, whether masters or servants.

He parles point d'amour! exclaims Alcidon in the Veuve (v. 451) and he disdains other subjects. -

In the second period the remarks on the passion of love have their origin rather in the advancing age of the poet and consider in preference the love affairs of old men (v. [illegible]). In both periods the conception of love remains the same and is therefore pursued to Corneille.

- It should be borne in mind that Corneille was always opposed to making love the dominant passion in a tragedy, in which attitude he stood firm in spite of repeated attacks on his position. - He introduces love, but for "ornament, not substance" (Vol X P 498). It must be admitted however that Le Cid and Cinna, at least, give rather the

[illegible] of the [illegible].

The nature of love, according to Lamartine, is affection, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] from a flower [illegible] it [illegible] to be our light. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Qui faisait de l'amour une aveugle fureur. (La Gal. du P. 911.2).
Love must be hurled tumbly for everything frightens it as a timid child is frightened:
Tout fait peur à l'amour, c'est un enfant timide. [illegible]
But it is also a great teacher whose lessons are imparted with one demonstration:
L'amour est un grand maître: il instruit tout l'amour [illegible]
- Le véritable amour, dès que le cœur soupire,
Instruit en un moment de tout ce qu'on dit dire. [illegible]
Defined as a nation of minds. [illegible]
[illegible] love is never necessary, aiming at neither high position nor property:
- Qui regarde les biens ou la condition
N'a qu'un amour avare, ou plein d'ambition; (L'Ill. Com. 507.8)
and has no other desire than that which desires the one loved. to whom alone it attaches itself with the intention of serving it and to whom it is ready to sacrifice all:
- Il ne veut que servir, il n'a point d'intérêt
Qu'il n'immole à celui de l'objet qu'il [illegible]
Love here makes to be the only master of its [illegible]

whatever the choice made it attaches the heart to that choice and causes it to appear the best:

— Que l'amour de son choix veut être le seul excité;
Que s'il ne choisit pas toujours le plus parfait
Il attache au moins les cœurs au choix qu'il fait. (Comp. 166)

Loving by interest or policy is a cruel fate, yet that he depends more on the person and taste.

— Aux unes on se donne, aux autres on se rend sitôt.

Love and reason are consequently seven enemies where love is his reason appears and to expect reason to rule a lover is to be blinder than he:

— La raison et l'amour sont souvent jurés (Le Vieux 516).

The birth of love due to mutual resemblance of character to physical beauty can have [illegible] also in the belief that one is loved in springs easily from zeal and esteem. It needs a basis of love to endure and is increased by mutual peril though at the outset it is fearful and modest uncertain and [illegible].

[illegible] Palais (v. 211 ss) contains an extended description of the birth of love the [illegible] [illegible] at first by the

person who pleases, the aquaintance consequently formed, the habit of frequent intercourse gradually fixed, the regret at expiration and the disquiet when absent, which occasions finally the well-defined desires, are in turn exhibited.

The emotions of the lover in the presence of his chaste are given with less exactness than the above in Virgilio vv. 1080-67: the fears that are calmed, the life restored which causes the blood to move more quickly through the veins: the successive sentiment of extreme pleasure friendship, gratitude in the power of compassion are in vain compared with the emotion thus awakened and the passion culminates under the eyes of love.

In what we have called the first phase is found the worth demands especially that love should be entire while souled:

"Il n'aimes qu'à demi qui aimes avec réserve" (Ch. Ch. 1 [illegible])

All the affection should be concentrated on one object and while the body may belong to another the soul remains with the one loved:

-Lui seul, ama mon coeur, tu n'auras que le corps. (La Sl. R. 1144).

Somewhat like in the case of the Christian religion which they
represent owing to the degenerate times:
Man's nature cannot bear deeply or for more
than one man for the good or ill he has done or
the foundation of love should rest on merit
for what has supported by that:
It is not just to expect people to worship
and only a least precisely engaged can merit it.
But still some thing on merit love should be founded
on virtue mutual which it belongs itself and fairness im-
mediately away:
- L'amour dont le mérite seul fait le fondement
se détruit de lui même et finit au moment où il
est plus digne and virtue are the subjects it has
ever been claimed and rate till death since. Either
is thus preserved and esteem in turn preserve love:
- Si j'avais droit par là de vous mieux estimer.
Je crainds fort être moins de vous aimer. Tit. 1.
Love should be contributed to those as we have seen
in fact and also to duty which also great is:

- Le [illegible] est à tout de l'amour le plus [illegible]

It is also as is revealed in the somewhat gloomy view of life that prevails in the last elegies, at times placed after the interest of the state by the [illegible] or yields to ambition [illegible]:

- [illegible] de l'amour [illegible]
Mais la soif de régner règne toujours sur l'âme [illegible]
[illegible] la [illegible] de [illegible] et [illegible]
out of itself: – A quelque point qu'on aime,
[illegible] de [illegible], il [illegible] de [illegible]

The influence of the [illegible] of the time appears in the enumeration of the interpretes of love. [illegible] glances of the eye, languishing looks, smiles that are eloquent, sighs, [illegible] of the heart, little [illegible] nesses, amiable tenderness, a secret language received perhaps by [illegible] and the [illegible] of [illegible] festivities [illegible]

- Mille petits devoirs ont tant parlé pour moi. ××
Mes soupirs et les siens font un secret langage ××

Des coups et vers longuement des [illegible]
Des penchements de tête à demi concertés,
Et mille autres douceurs aux seuls amants connues
Nous font [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Consequently it is easy for a coquette to abuse these extensive tokens of love and raise thus false hopes in the breast of the [illegible] admirer. The advantage of treating everybody indiscriminately in this way is extolled by Phyllis in La Place Royale. She renders all tributary to her good fortune everybody pleases her and no one annoys her. All endeavour to please her in [illegible] [illegible] and live by hope. Therefore the withdrawal of one is not noticed among the thousand always present, and the gaps in the ranks are filled by newcomers. (v. 6355).

The power of her is celebrated: it conquers all even when it is known not to be reciprocated; in vain does one strive to resist its force. For it gains its point in various ways:

-Que l'amour pour nous vaincre a de chemins divers
(La Pl. R. 1300)

The opposition which it at first encounters can retard or even banish it but when once it becomes master there is no more refuge it rules absolutely, turns the most undisciplined especially when it attacks itself to youth.
– L'amour dompte aisément l'esprit le plus fermé.
C'est à ceux-ci notre âge un puissant ennemi. (Ch. Lamb. [illegible])

It keeps the vision of the loved one before the eyes both day and night. It entitles the poetry to the [illegible] of representing the embrace in glowing colors [illegible] even alight may to the traits furnished by [illegible] [illegible]:
– L'amour en est le premier, et ton esprit fin [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] cannot be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] opposition as we have seen only [illegible] its strength and what it is [illegible] to accomplish nothing [illegible] bring about nor should obtain:
– Et [illegible] [illegible] l'amour, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
It is a [illegible] without respect of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:– L'amour est une [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ship and brings its pressure to weight where [illegible] [illegible]. It breaks also the tree of blood, [illegible] [illegible] between suitors or forget fulness of the family.

– Et quand on aime bien, et qu'on voit ce qu'on aime,
Peut-on songer à des parents? (Psyché 1451.)

The fatherhood as well as the family is forsaken at the bidding of love:

– Du pays et du sang l'amour rompt les liens. (La Fontaine [illegible])

and when it is unbuilded and unsealed its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the pressure of a [illegible] on every sentiment that lives in its path:

– Il n'est rang, ni pays, ni père, ni patrie.
Je [illegible] de ces [illegible] l'impérieuse [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] of its authority love recognizes another thing [illegible] from itself alone does the heart which [illegible] and knows how to love [illegible] the pressure [illegible] thus it gives itself its own laws:

– Le véritable amour ne prend loi de personne. (Ulrich [illegible])

and when betrayed it exacts from itself its own

[illegible] the plan of revenge of Pelleas in [illegible], which ends in marriage with the faithless [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] of [illegible] rival. to quicken remorse in his soul that may be constant.

It is perhaps due to the religious nature of Lancelot that he affirms the doctrine of love at first sight or even love from the beginning of life. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the passion [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]:

– Oui, le ciel, au moment qu'il me fit respirer,
Ne me donna de cœur que pour vous adorer. (Act [illegible])

– Il attache ici-bas avec des sympathies
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

– Elle m'eu (le cœur) fit le don dès la première vue,
Et ce don fut l'effet d'une force imprévue,
De cet ordre du ciel qui verse en nos esprits
Les principes secrets de paradis et d'enfer. (Act [illegible])

The same view is carried out at greater length in La Suite de Menteur: Heaven prepares the hearts

before the meeting so that they are stirred at the very name of each another without foolish fear:
- La foi semble courir au devant des paroles: (v. 1230)
and the best word without, the slightest glance reveal all, of a sudden. (v. 1221ss).

Many other passages developed the views of Corneille on the passion which differ in no respect from those of the mass of mankind. He finds that love is often the result of opportunity or is brought about by pity, cette pitié qui force (Rodogune 1255). - The same social position is also an assistance to sincere love. He warns woman that too great complacency and favor on her part do not [illegible] but rather is it better to show severity towards the recreant lover and to revive his flame by reserve or by feigning love for another:
- Une heure de froideur, à propos ménagée,
Peut embraser une âme à demi dégagée, (Mélite 1091 2).
In this way the true admirer is found out by the despair to which he is reduced: he demands his quiet, in what he has failed, and the sight of his mistress

whatever she may do to him:

- Et tout me sera doux, pourvu que je te voie. (La Gal du P. 630).

or on the contrary, if the loss be real and not feigned, he follows only his passion:

- Et ne puisse qu'injure et qu'imprécation. (Polyeucte 740).

Corneille then proceeds to picture the happiness of mutual love and the demeanor of the lovers toward each other: their impatience when away from each other and their forgetfulness of past and [illegible] for the future [illegible]. Their quarrels likewise are easily mended where the heart repentance is sure to bring forgiveness.

The love should be based on [illegible] and [illegible] so the lover should possess in addition to his affection the highest qualities of mind and heart and body:

- Beau de corps et d'esprit, riche adroit, valeureux,
Et surtout de Dieu à l'extrême amoureux. (La Veuve 1532).

He should love without any regard to the success of his suit so strongly as to make the lord [illegible] himself should [illegible] himself to the [illegible] of his [illegible] tress and hope to the last.

With direct reference to the social customs about him Corneille devotes a whole scene La Galerie du Palais act II Sc 1 – to a conversation between a lover and his mistress, in which the phrases and the words reproduce the spirit and the language [illegible] at the time. This the heroine Rodogune herself tells:

[illegible]
– Si vous voulez pour moi, ce ne sont pas merveilles:
[illegible]

The part of love [illegible] a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the advantage of his friends with equal facility:

[illegible]
[illegible]

In offering his services to another he relates his [illegible] [illegible] and the ingratitude which he [illegible] [illegible] that his own [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

– J'ai bien eu des soins de plaintes et d'alarmes
De soupirs, de sanglots, de tourments et de larmes:

C'est de qui fut souvent je dirais ma chanson:
Mais, vous savez, mais pour, il paraît, elle ne [illegible]
and recommends to his friend a sonnet which he will position for him and further in the sonnet is produced (Mélite 1.1.55).-

Among the bad faith of the [illegible] of this part of is found also of him of the two who recommends the [illegible] to please his lady, after the sonnet:

J'ai fait ce qu'il a fallu faire,
Mais le bal, les collations,
Les présents, les discrétions
(Il veut dire tout ce qu'on)
N'ont point avancé mon affaire.
J'ai employé tout mon esprit,
Qu'il a rendu mes poulets;
J'ai donné mille sérénades: (Prés. Déd. VII 4 Sc 1
but all in vain for he has gained as the result of them effects but two glances of the eye. (Compare P. 73).

We notice here in Corneille two distinct forms of [illegible] by the one responsible by the fact the [illegible] its adherents, which is to be concluded by fine language

and receives homage by means that appeal to the refined taste cultivated by the Hôtel de Rambouillet; - the other championed by the revived Greek - the rival society perhaps the world of fashion - who gave laught to the most delicate forms of courtesy, from epistolary letters in prose, in poetry, sentiment and sentiment in love letters and in serenades. - This feature alone would show the contrast of a life that wanted, nay doth alive and observant of life. But while time itself retired from the Parnassian world the greater part of its work yet be considered through or without of it and noted keenly its distinctive traits.

- Features

The constitutional feeling of politeness will appear in time while possessing few traits that were common from the common run of life yet perhaps are characteristic of the class. Still as a foundation to work on or perhaps an additional sense to the foregoing of the first. The Chinese have already been treated but recently we regard the tragedy of

Medée the plot of which turns on jealousy by St. Marc Girardin: Cours de Littérature dramatique IV p. 292-301.
The same writer has also sketched the jealousy that appears in the [illegible] of Hippolyte and [illegible] in [illegible] of which it forms no inconsiderable part of the action A. C. V. 1367.
Yet outside of these plays we find much material that [illegible] the investigation of the life of the times. — The outburst of Caliste in Alexandre (v. 103-16), [illegible] in Andromède (v. 1519-36) are larger indications of many short allusions.
Jealousy is described as composed of a thousand serpents:
— Mille jaloux serpents qui me rongeoient le sein (Alexandre 1547).
or again as a good to reawaken love when it slumbers:
Ce petit aiguillon quelquefois, en passant,
[illegible]
It is a means to win back the fickle lover or mistress yet which often recoils on its author, as in the case of Zyzanthe in La Valerie du Palais who, in the [illegible]

[illegible]

Ils ont bientôt suitte ces traits de fantaisie; (v. 6 & 7.)

[illegible]

- La jalousie aveugle un coeur atteint (Le Menteur 831).

When the one affected by the passion is unconscious [illegible] but when once aware of it he does his utmost to conceal his feelings. (Sophonisbe 750 ss).

In its action jealousy is precipitated and unbridled; it appears in the shape of an ever quaring mum:

— xx un rec de jalousie

- Jette souvent notre âme en telle frénésie
Que la raison, qu'aveugle un plein emportement,
[illegible]

It rejoices in the defeat of the rival when he is sacrificed for the jealous one: it cannot endure that [illegible] of the loved one. Even the thoughts are a cause of [illegible] conversation with the various suitors is abundant.

[illegible] for [illegible]. At [illegible] time [illegible] given to the [illegible] [illegible] in the conflict of [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] of the [illegible] of blood the [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] of the force of nature in a [illegible] [illegible] passage of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the time with such indignation that it would have freed me itself to finish the desires to keep the [illegible] of the land as [illegible] more to [illegible] [illegible] another to [illegible] and through the [illegible] of that which has been [illegible] in the possession of an other be a misfortune more than death:

- Et voici en d'autres termes pareil tout ce que me mire.
C'est un malheur non plus grand que le bien [illegible]
E [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

- Mariage. -

The relation of love to marriage in Corneille is, in the main that of cause to effect. There occur however indications of other views. Inclination or the most perfect affection does not in itself make the marriage:

- L'amour le plus parfait n'est pas un mariage; (La Gal. du P. 4)
- Et l'inclination ne fait pas l'hyménée. (Agésilas 1906).

High-born souls do not confound the two: - une âme bannée
Ne confond pas [illegible] l'amour et l'hyménée [illegible]
and love can be very well begotten after marriage:

- Et l'on voit si souvent après la foi donnée,
[illegible] un parfait amour et un parfait hyménée [illegible]
[illegible] that method may be different the one
[illegible] the most [illegible] the other the most [illegible]
[illegible] and perfectly [illegible] [illegible] well together
and a primal necessity to a happy union is the means of supporting life:

- Un rien s'ajuste mal avec un autre rien;
Et malgré les douceurs que l'amour y déplie,
Deux malheureux ensemble ont toujours courte joie. (L'Ill. Cm. [illegible])

[illegible]

lite — [illegible] with a discussion on marriage in which the arguments for and against are addressed with more clear consistency. The lover wishes the union with the mistress brought about by matrimony and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] all that should be only a [illegible] [illegible]
he affirms, breaks the enchantment; however much one
may love a beauty:

[illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] after the flight of her
[illegible] the beauty [illegible] with a [illegible] [illegible]
the fast who speaks to her or glances at her causes
him a thousand foolish fears: her beauty is then only a
source of alarm and danger:

- Un charme pour tout autre, et non pour un mari. (v 921).

Though a faithful wife may be [illegible] temptation, the
[illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible] is difficult
and [illegible] the most [illegible] that [illegible] itself is
so heavy a burden that it must be dreaded as much as
the tomb:

- S'attacher pour jamais aux côtés d'une femme!
Perdre pour des enfants le repos de son âme!
[illegible]

The [illegible] of [illegible] that marriage is [illegible]
and comes some or later to every one however wild and

fickle he may be is met by the wildly wisdom of Tri-
ces that, as for him, he will not many a face but will
cause his desires to follow his interest. Income would
have with him more weight than would merit:
-La beauté, les attraits, l'esprit la bonne mine,
Échauffent bien le cœur, mais non pas la cuisine: (v. 1128).
and the life which rests on love has, after the first
enthusiasm, many gloomy days; money in a house has
a splendor:
-Qui donne un teint d'éclat à la même laideur; (v. 1264).
and no caresses however sweet can be found the taste
of which lasts as long as that of riches.

Likewise in the [illegible] Clarice from the stand-point
of the woman, sets forth at length the risk of marriage.

The appearance of people is often deceitful and
since the eyes have so great influence in determining
the choice [illegible]

Though one must please the eyes in the choice made yet
other councils should prevail over them, for the life long
chain which should awaken fear rather than desire:

– Si l'on n'y prend bien garde, attache avec Ecot
Le contraire au contraire, et le mort au vivant. (Le Misanthrope
III 2 v.)

A disposition of the husband of the original [illegible]
[illegible] to be wounded. [illegible] in the [illegible]
of a given [illegible] there arises between husband and [illegible]
the natural intimacy of marriage; but when he pauses in
the [illegible] of the action and contemplates with [illegible]
investigation [illegible] we find that it has little relation to
him. The [illegible] expressed [illegible] their mutual [illegible]
in the mere of [illegible] society. With but one or two
[illegible] as that of Eliste, seen above, [illegible] principal object
of marriage is to gain riches:

– Mais que sert le mérite où manque la fortune? (Dépit amoureux
I 1 v.)

[illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Je vous ai dit cent fois, et je le redis encore,
Que je ne veux point de vous pour mon époux, et je prétends
épouser [illegible] (Le Misanthrope I 2 v.)

[illegible] considered as [illegible] [illegible]
argument and we find Clarice, in La Veuve, lamenting
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

of her lover. In other defenses of merit [illegible]
[illegible] the former [illegible] the [illegible] in the [illegible].
- Ses belles qualités, son crédit et sa race
Auprès des gens d'honneur sont trop dignes de grâce... (Suivante 88)
In the tragedies political interest and [illegible]
[illegible] are had in view:
- Et l'ordre ambitieux d'un hymen politique
[illegible]
[illegible] the compromise proposed [illegible]
very strong flavor of comedy.
- Et nous verrons après s'il n'est point de milieu
Entre le charmant et l'utile. (Agésilas 1285-6).
[illegible] there is [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] conception of marriage [illegible].
It is called a sacred tie - un sacré noeud (La M.K. 1618),
a holy mystery - un mystère saint (La Veuve 1980) and Caliste
[illegible] completely [illegible]
- [illegible]
[illegible] suggested [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] conjugality of the position and gages of good faith given and received. [illegible]
[illegible] as [illegible] to the right hand. [illegible] by the award of Gerente to Dinante:

- Pour le faire marcher un peu plus ne tenu
  [illegible] de vous marier. Lze Montem 572-81.

The will of the parents is the leading [illegible] the system of marriage. The patriarchal [illegible] is preserved. Females in this age are treated but only as the daughters instead of wives [illegible] calling them wives. It also is a good school. The choice of the sons is regulated by the preference of the mother as in the house of the present day.

The witnesses are necessary as which the father [illegible] in behalf of the daughter hand:

[illegible]

A part of the photography of Chapter [illegible] the [illegible] of operation shows [illegible]

- Et de quelque manière que nous fesons entant quinie,
  [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] upon the original authority of the parent [illegible] is valued at being more than the most perfect judgment of the daughter:

– Et laisse à tes parents à disposer de toi:

[illegible]

[illegible] the power of the mother over the sister both in the case of Mandane and Spitridate:

– Mandane est trop heureuse [illegible]

[illegible]

The power of fathers over sons is illustrated in the case of Cyrus and Cyaxares and the [illegible] without doubt is [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ite gains over her mother by her love and cares and
grief [illegible]
[illegible] acknowledges her [illegible]
- Monsieur, j'aime ma fille avec trop de tendresse
Pour la vouloir contraindre en ses affections. (La Gal. du P. [illegible])
[illegible] that not exist with
out meeting opposition. Daphnis, in La Suivante,
[illegible] from the marriage of her choice
will resist marriage to another; Célidée in La Galerie
du Palais [illegible] her father will [illegible]
[illegible] the choice of her father with [illegible]
- Mon père peut [illegible] mais [illegible]
[illegible] je veux choisir pour moi. (L'Ill. Cin. 515 6).
The widow in La Veuve rejoices that
she is free to bestow herself and can rule the disposal
of her own affections. Persee refuses to accept Andromeda
as wife from her parents alone:
- C'est aux courages bas c'est aux amants [illegible]
[illegible] agis pour eux l'autorité des pères.
Souffrez à mon amour des chemins [illegible]. (Andromède 10[illegible])

So far had the spirit of revolt possessed that Dr. [illegible] thought it advisable to affix [illegible] to be accounted as signals the parents.

—Sais-tu, sire, que la fille y avait bien réfléchi? (Bellinton 1618).

and Clémence consulted the daughter of Monsieur [illegible] girl against her will, who might not yet know of [illegible] and to reason what she had not passed.

—Et le fils, avait-il bien réfléchi?

Et si ses parents lui en avaient bien parlé? (1620).

Other reasons are supplied by family [illegible] desire for the [illegible] [illegible] the family name [illegible] [illegible] years.

The [illegible] affair the [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] signal by the parents and the permission to the ceremony was [illegible] [illegible] the much-desired dowry.

—Respect [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] veuve [illegible] [illegible] que la [illegible]; [illegible]

After the union has been once formed the woman, though she [illegible], as already given, [illegible] the mind of the husband in general [illegible] to a subordinate position. The [illegible] the [illegible] and his conception of mental [illegible] is [illegible] authority. So the position of the [illegible] becomes entirely reversed:

- Tant qu'ils ne sont qu'amants, nous sommes [illegible].
A jusqu'à la conquête ils nous traitent de reines;
Mais après l'hyménée ils sont [illegible] à leur tour [illegible].

While a large number of passages in [illegible] are evidently not defences for [illegible] in the old [illegible] in other places he is [illegible] that [illegible] to [illegible] for [illegible]. A [illegible] of [illegible] against the position is [illegible]. The [illegible] is [illegible] by so prudent and grave husbands; jealousy is their [illegible] for [illegible] of their own [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] for [illegible].

[illegible] and [illegible] for them is often a forerunner of death [illegible]

Dieux ne sont, dans la nature et la religion de Rome, rien en connection avec les mannes [illegible]
[illegible] Rome: [illegible] [illegible] close to the appearance of expressly condemning the practice, which is confirmed by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
- L'hymen où je prétends ne peut trouver d'asunces
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

- Moral Training -

The deeply religious nature of Romans is well known even in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

ity and Augustus was the hero: it the medium [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

In like manner the more one rises in power the [illegible] or rivals one retains and the more temptations one bears a greater number of heroes are excited. [illegible] the [illegible] of the condition of the gastric (Comm. ciet IV. to 3).

If qualities of disposition joy is to be chosen which is [illegible] good or [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

for Fortuna is a fickle goddess, with a turn of her wheel she brings joy or sorrow, today she sets us on a throne tomorrow casts into the mire:

[illegible] (3.34).

- Sont s'élève ou s'abaisse au branle de sa roue: (L'Ill. Can. 1590).

[illegible]

- Superstition. -

[illegible] the question of belief in destiny or the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. That such notions of astrology as were current in the middle ages had still [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] is known by the horoscope officially taken at the birth of Louis XIV. Popular notions of magic and credence of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the make-up of the mass of the population and were probably in full sway at this time. - Yet of these traits [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The grocery magic and astrological [illegible] is set forth

in the structure of "Marie Jo" is and constitute the first act of that play. Here we find the magician's house residence is a cave in a dimly lighted house; quiet-ness is never interrupted and silence authority is not to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

the exclamation of Cleopatra:

[illegible]

It is impossible to escape destiny whatever it may be, and the trouble that [illegible]

– Helas! qu'il est bien vrai qu'en vain on s'[illegible]

[illegible]

For it rules life and administers with cruelty its power, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of evils and dangers.

[illegible]

and Jason deems it unworthy of Providence that on the skin of a meletied animal one's whole fate be written.

Death.

Where the Christian principle is not directly [illegible] is both keen and intense. So Clinton in the prison scene of L'Illusion Comique sums up the

vision of his public execution:

– Et la peur de la mort me fait déjà mourir. (v. 12[illegible])

[illegible] the monster [illegible] is to devour her, gives vent to the [illegible]

[illegible]

– – Cependant que la mort me fait:

[illegible]

– Je suis lasse de soupirer:

Viens que j'achève d'expirer. (v. 1050 ff.)

Life is but a trifling thing: sooner or later it ends, and in the midst of life death comes at every moment:

– Nous mourons à toute [illegible]: et dans le plus doux [illegible]

Chaque instant de la vie est un pas vers la mort. (Lebrun [illegible])

[illegible]

– Il est beau de peur pour éviter un crime: (Cithéron [illegible])

Likewise where there is no distinct purpose to extoll the Christian religion and the Christian hope, the conception of the future state after death is gloomy:

Nous ne savons pas bien comme agit l'autre monde;

[illegible]

[illegible] nous [illegible] le jour qui nous éclaire,

Cette sorte de vie est bien imaginaire,

Et le moindre moment d'un bonheur souhaité

[illegible]

— The Royal Power. —

The discussion of the political views of Corneille is one of the most [illegible] in connection with him and in general has been amply treated. Yet it comes within the scope of this study, not to represent the opinions of the poet [illegible] the tendencies of the time and to set forth so far as can be

determined by them the great political characteristics of the century, the rise of absolutism in the state.

The work of Lavallée is equal to the subject, can be divided into two general divisions, though it is not a separation which can be maintained with absolute mathematical measure. The boundary line would be drawn between the production of Richelieu in the winter of 1651 and that of Tacitus in the spring of 1652.

The feature common to the first period, and more particularly seen in the page of Richelieu, would be that in the fleeting of the case of absolute power in the person of the monarch which is both strongly affirmed and fully denied. On the one hand the entire licence of the monarch is asserted: the speech of Maxime to Augustus so often cited:

- Rome est à vous, Seigneur, l'empire est votre bien: (Cinna 1651).

the entire absence of accountability in the sovereign of the dignities which he [illegible] [illegible] the grants, whatever the effect on the subject, seen

[illegible] passages of Don Sanche: and the maxim that the king can do no wrong.

[illegible]

The majesty of kings is [illegible] above laws. Their influence is without limit and their power [illegible] and both are employed by them [illegible] of their subjects.

Still stronger is the affirmation that it is the duty of subjects to respect the absolute power and to obey blindly the royal will:

[illegible]

Le n'examiner rien quand un roi l'a voulu. (Le Cid 163-4).

- Le sang de tant [illegible] est bien employé

[illegible] the page [illegible] 724-5)

The theory of divine origin is also upheld: the [illegible] of kings is [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]

- dans l'âme des rois, leurs vivantes images (Horace 1091.

[illegible]

in a place [illegible] at all times: not only to others but also to himself though in [illegible] [illegible] be in the question:

– Heureux sont les sujets, heureux les provinces
Dit le sage dont parles [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Mais heureux est le prince [illegible] [illegible] sujets
Quand il ne fait point [illegible] [illegible] sujets [illegible]

On the other hand supposing the regular sequence to be granted that the duties of a sovereign [illegible] is accountable to the very same, make him forever subject to the laws [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Shuckle

Yet subject again denies all respect to the rules, his duties to his [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

- Pour quand que soient les rois, ils sont ce que nous sommes:
[illegible]

The king in Clitandre even confesses his weakness [illegible] edging his faults and his haste in anger:

- Un roi doit se donner quand il est irrité.
Au plus de retenue, on moins d'autorité. (v. 1475 f.)

Repeatedly [illegible] authority of the monarch arise in times: Emilie asserts that she is plotting for the liberties of Rome against a tyrant and in her dying [illegible]

- Je meurs en détruisant un pouvoir [illegible]; (v. 1047).

The second period of the writings of Corneille contains less criticism and more affirmation. It begins with the year of the [illegible] of the [illegible] prolonged to the time of the full establishment of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] a theory of the [illegible] right of kings. The royal power comes from heaven: in

La Toison d'Or it is Jupiter who rules the states and allots the crowns which fate should not attack:

C'est toi qui departs les couronnes; (v. 2150).

hence this power is inviolate and sacred and protects the [illegible] in whatever way their death is caused the agent is not innocent:

[illegible] 1345).

A state has but one legitimate ruler we have kings but one throne and one majesty; their children are not equal among themselves and the laws of heredity should be faithfully observed:

[illegible]

Qui fait de leur couronne un point indivisible. (Perthuite 5561).

Therefore in the light of this theory the right to rule does not cease with the fact of reigning:

- Un roi, quoique vaincu, garde son caractère: (Perthuite 1581).

[illegible] the greatest and most [illegible] conquerors are only tyrants and natural instinct [illegible] stores them to their master. As the king is above law so laws can be broken for him: he should know no ob-

science unless to the work of the people:

- Vous ne êtes l'enfant ainsi plus que le moindre citoyen. Corneille, Rodogune.

The power of the king should be without limit; they should be without obstacles. [illegible] at the same time, [illegible] all, see that any one right to these politicians which [illegible] the [illegible] reduced:

- Un roi doit pouvoir tout; et je ne crois pas qu'il ait rien pour [illegible] de ce [illegible] Bossuet 327-8).

The monarch must be however, careful in the use of the power. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Pride and self-reliance characterizes his actions: his word is sacred and should be deemed inviolable:
- La parole des rois doit être inviolable.
[illegible]

As we have seen, kings subordinate love to the good of the state and contract thus political alliance:
- L'hymen des rois doit être au-dessus de l'amour; (Sophonisbe 1713).
So Bérénice rebukes the desire of Titus to leave Rome and follow her. (Tite & Bérénice 1027-36).
This notion extends to the affections of [illegible] and the children of sovereigns have no duties to perform towards their parents when once the year of child-hood are past:
- Et les âmes, dit-elle, au trône destinées
Ne doivent aux parents que les jeunes années. (Oedipe 2978).
An equally strong affirmation is the duty of the subject to [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] acquiescence, continual respect and humility even in the case of the most ardent love [illegible] in [illegible] (1815-24). His obedience must be blind and

[illegible] it is not for the people to [illegible]:
[illegible] que tient le sort à leur chaise du roi.
Ne lui permet jamais d'examiner son choix; (Ardipe 1[illegible])
and it should hold itself ready to offer life even
for the sake of the king:
- Il est encor plus doux de mourir pour son roi. (Ardipe 6[illegible])
- Je n'en goûte de vous qu'en soit à mon roi. (Ardipe [illegible])
[illegible] of [illegible] of the
[illegible] is but [illegible] by [illegible] against
the [illegible] claims of [illegible] is [illegible]
they are in favor of those inferior in merit:
- Cet heureux avantage ou du sort ou du roi,
Ne tombe pas toujours sur le plus de mérite. (Mérilas 1[illegible])
It is also implied that the monarch may be conscious
of the superiority of others, that he may see among
his [illegible] those [illegible] to [illegible] and he
considers his lot fortunate of [illegible], [illegible] to
[illegible] his own glory and [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible], in point of character, to wear the crown.
[illegible]

Reference has already been made (p. 30) to an obvious passage in the actual manuscript. Should this be admitted, it may be plausibly conceived that, outside of the point of absolute form in the construction of the play, Ford should allowed to the government of Nature and my Ordained to attract the form of the King. Notable in the language of "the Lion Famous" allusion in defence of the King. The allusions in the plays of this type is authority is observed, and even Louis XIII is seen to share in the general tendency of scenic allusion:

- Même notre grand Roi, ce foudre de la guerre,
Dont le nom le plus connu aux deux bouts de la terre
[illegible] Et trouve dans leur peur [illegible]
[illegible] Et [illegible] [illegible]

The calculation in a distinct fashion is here [illegible] "The passage where the flattery of Louis XIII is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

sacrilegious of the royal word:

- Sur un grand roi ne pense que ce qu'il veut tenir (Pos. Div. Lxxxvi 11).

Romance Literature.

The field of literature as seen in Corneille is naturally too fast that of [illegible] does not come within the scope of this study: that of France and the neighboring Latin races and which should have to [illegible]. The latter field is [illegible] ly in his comedies spectacular plays and poetical works. Under the last division are found many poems written merely to compliment the author of some new literary production they have therefore [illegible] as [illegible] al in other directions. -

[illegible] the plays which [illegible] in the [illegible] as in other features, the life of the time stands La Galerie du Palais. In certain of its scenes the book store is shown and a discussion of the relative merits of books indulged in between seller and buyer. (Act I Sc 5). "Those most in vogue are first put forward which are rejected by the customer who desires sense not rime:

- Semblable à ignorants ne croyent qu'à la mine. (v. 971.)

Yet an imitation of Marivaux is received with some favour, namely the first production of an author whose natural talent and real merit speaks:

- Sa veuve, au demeurant, me semble assez honnête. (v. 1011.)

In the first of our two critical fol. dissertations [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

poetry. Novels had gone out of favor, as surprising statement [illegible] from the completion of the [illegible] by [illegible]. The revival of Dorimant would indicate a sudden turn in the popular taste:

- Mais on ne parle plus qu'on fasse de romans;
[illegible]
[illegible]
- La mode est à présent des pièces de théâtre.
[illegible]
[illegible]
The opportunity thus afforded to rep[illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] was too good to be lost by Corneille. The [illegible] of [illegible] tragedy which especially pleased the [illegible] by Alcandre in L'Illusion Comique: - la triste fin d'une pièce tragique
Qu'il expose aujourd'hui sur la scène publique,
Par où ses compagnons en ce noble métier
Ravissent à Paris un peuple tout entier (v. 163 [illegible]).
[illegible]
[illegible]

- Beaucoup font bien des vers, et peu la comédie. (La Gal. du P. 1675)

The allusion to the play in question is evident in the dispute between the [illegible] and the [illegible] dog-er: - Là, là, criez bien haut, faites bien l'étourdie,
Et puis on vous jouera dedans la comédie. (La Gal. du P. 1675)

Other examples of literary work mentioned comprise the sonnet which in its vers et the lines was not admired by Corneille: - Le style d'un sonnet
Est fort extravagant dedans un cabinet;
Il faut bien louer la beauté qu'on adore,
Sans mépriser Vénus, sans mépris de Flore,
Sans que l'éclat des lis, des roses, d'un beau jour,
Ait rien à démêler avec que notre amour. (La Gal. du P. 1675).

[illegible]

- J'en lus hier la moitié; mais son vol est sichant,
[illegible]

The songs and puns of the comic actors have been mentioned (Pr. 51, 66):

- Des chansons pour Gautier, des pointes pour Guillaume. (La Gal. du P. 1675).

Authors considered as a class are praised by Corneille; they are to a certain extent talented and their works are worth reading, or industrious and successful in their profession. The class we see is large:

[illegible]

Valent bien qu'on leur donne une heure de loisir. (Ch. Pal. [illegible])

- Voici quelques auteurs dont j'aime l'industrie. (o.c. 1891).

Among the authors there from Normandy held the [illegible] place in public esteem for their [illegible] an [illegible] which is borne out elsewhere in other documents of the time:

- Ton goût, je m'en assure, est pour la Normandie. (o.c. 1461)

Yet those who treat of love the great theme of the [illegible] 108-91, without any practical experience of the passion call for [illegible]

- Sans rien spécifier, peu méritent de voir;

[illegible]

Et tel parle d'amour sans aucune pratique. (o.c. 1470[illegible]).

[illegible] goes still further and declares his independence of the popular taste and favor. (Often [illegible]

ed taste of the multitude or at best its mien of the hour do not do justice to many excellent motives.
– Souvent un bon ouvrage a de frêles succès.
Il paraîtrait [illegible] au plaisir [illegible]
Pour [illegible] d'après [illegible] de longueur
Pour [illegible] trop [illegible] de plaisir [illegible]
[illegible] de [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]

Des contes de prudence, et des contes d'étude;
Il serve un champ plus large à ces genres d'esprit; (v. 2010)
(Chap. v. 1.)

In the special persons of French literature we
have of the miscellaneous forms there light on
the habits and attitude of French in the particular
national problems. The general account of the
[illegible] Gaul at this time, which forms
[illegible] XXVII. is much to endure
to the side of Roman. The mediation of the Gaul at
Rome, is seen in the form of thunder in the Roman
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] XXIII.
Roman and the Gaul are called in [illegible] of the
[illegible] of nothing following [illegible] XXIII. [illegible]

In the plays we find other [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] the
less educated class. The prevalence of the French lan-
guage among foreign nations is considered in La Tremoille:

Voyant toute l'Europe approuver les langages [illegible]
[illegible] de la [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]:

[illegible]
Qui tiroient du néant les héros fabuleux,
Et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
- De notre Pérahar il s'est mis au service. (v. 590

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
is linked with that of Urgande:

- Et des palais d'Apollidon, (Pois Div XVI 16).

- Urgande et Mélusine

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the Astrée appears
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
or in the more extended notice in La Suite du Menteur,

where not only the names but also the notions and episodes of the novel receive allusions: - Quoi? tu lis les romans?

Je puis tout lire. Astolfe: the thing of [illegible] that the hand seeks its mistress in the mouth seeks the [illegible], is [illegible] and is [illegible] still [illegible] which had received the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] 1530.

Of foreign works and influences, to [illegible] that of Marini 1608, we find among the Italians the [illegible] Prince of [illegible] [illegible] the preferred lived of Angelica:

[illegible] the fight of Bradamante against Rodomonte.

Telle contre le roi d'Angier
Courut autrefois Bradamante,
A la quête de son Roger; (Poés. Div. XIX. 11 [illegible]).

and perhaps also the [illegible] [illegible] also should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be [illegible] to the influence of the Italian poet.

From Spain came the various forms of the picaresque novel which had been translated into French be

from the Prince of Conneville:

- Enfin, messieurs Baron, Lagrange, de Cazaux, Sagaverne, et Dusmeau, ne pouvant tout de fois [illegible]

- The Stage.

Once of the around footprint of Conneville in the [illegible] [illegible] the dimensions of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

il faut se prononcer sans [illegible]
So Pseudolus concludes [illegible]:
- J'ai eu la cruelle au point où je l'aime;
[illegible] l'esclave l'affre
et le [illegible] mieux, ne le [illegible]
That one the second attitude of the performers has already been noted (P. 159).

The note should be the general manner of [illegible] [illegible] who at first holding the [illegible] [illegible] behind at the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

tail; the cadence the action the [illegible] of [illegible] feet, the forehead, the head the [illegible] of [illegible], and finally and chiefly the eyes are given with [illegible] [illegible] to Molière — and after this description nothing more is left but the [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible].

— [illegible] de la [illegible] [illegible] intellect [illegible] the most renowned comic actor of the time whose [illegible] was a favorite subject of comment on the stage.

It was a test of the power of comedy to reflect the [illegible] of the author on the stage like [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

standing - some of the partners [illegible] ted at:
- Ceux qui sont les debout se peuvent aller se voir, (Lubin [illegible]

Corneille and Préciosité.

It was unavoidable that the style of Corneille should be affected by the prevailing modes of expression of his time. To analyze the [illegible] influence and their results on the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] of some of the different [illegible] in [illegible] would lead this study to [illegible]. We therefore restrict [illegible] to the [illegible] among those given by the [illegible] society of the century and which [illegible] on the great [illegible] of [illegible] of the time [illegible]. The influence appears in the [illegible] of symbolical words of circumlocutions as well as in [illegible] of sentiment and observation. - This, in the case of Corneille, should not be wholly and [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] at [illegible], at the age of [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible] and before the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] acquaintance at Paris, already shows the finest

[illegible] to a [illegible] degree. [illegible] the [illegible] of the play appear the [illegible] [illegible]

that [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In this dialect live is a flame.

[illegible]

[illegible]

- Je brûle; et le tonneau de vanité ses froideurs,

[illegible]

which has attractions that kill but do not offend:

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

The eyes are kings and conquerors.

- [illegible]

[illegible]

cast dying looks:

- Ai je [illegible] quelqu'un de tant de soupirants

[illegible]

[illegible]

man or the more beautiful half, when joined
to another is even a master-piece of heaven.

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

- Elle m'épargnerait cette fatale vue.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

of the simile is forced upon us:

- On nomme une prison le nœud de l'hyménée;
L'amour même a des fers dont l'âme est embarrassée.

In the most characteristic vein is the conversation of Adonis and Hélène (Athalie 1563) or the apostrophe of Athalie. A Vénus ...

- Quel poison de l'âme, et deux charmes des yeux (v. 1...) and the bravado of attractions that bind his liberty.

- Sous tyrans d'appas retiennent ma paroisse (v. 1...)

These passages together with the description truly serve of the condition to which love has reduced Mastian.

Depuis plus de dix ans je languis, je soupire ...
Mais enfin la langueur qu'on voit sur mon visage
Est encore plus l'effet de l'amour que de l'âge. [illegible]
[illegible] in absurdity the apostrophe to a [illegible] of more than a generation earlier.

- O toi qui, secondant son courage inhumain,
Loin d'orner ses cheveux, déshonores sa main. (Clitandre 1051 ...)

Equal evidence of the influence of the cri-

[illegible] of painting is found in the [illegible] [illegible] with their contributed to the [illegible] of [illegible] and in others as [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] the latter being the sonnet in Mélite 481ss. –

Yet Corneille is not insensible to the [illegible] literary tendency but while yielding to it for the most part, expressly reduces it in [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] of Sirius in the opening scene of Mélite, the [illegible] [illegible] of Alcidon and Doris in La Veuve (v. 651-87), [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]:

- Adieu, mon cher souci, sois sûre que mon âme
Jusqu'au dernier soupir conservera sa flamme. (v. 651ss).

[illegible] the imitation of the love making of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible]; an [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] not [illegible] enough to [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible].

- Nos maîtres font l'amour, nous le ferons aussi.
J'aurai mille beaux mots tous les jours à te dire:

Je [illegible] de [illegible] de [illegible]
Je te dirai: "Je meurs, je suis dans les abois
Je brûle xx" (La Suite du Menteur, 222ss).

With the intention of ridicule is found, also in the miscellaneous forms, a list of the words most in vogue: [illegible], flambeaux, [illegible], [illegible],

Pleurs, [illegible], tourments, trépas xx
Et Dieu sait alors si les feux,
Les flammes, les soupirs, les voeux, (I 49ss).

La Suite du Menteur contains the last protest and the following plays of Corneille admit to a greater or less degree the very faults above ridiculed.

– Conclusion.

The comparison of the results of our investigation with what had been intended when under taken is little instructive and disappointing. Our study had been analyzed (1 [illegible]) in what we hoped to be its chief features and they have to [illegible] extent been determined. But what is

left unfinished and which, though not promised, was perfect seems almost essential to the rounding out of the work. The predecessors of Courville should have been subjected to the same task and the results tabulated. The study of Hardy especially from the same stand point would have thrown much light on what we have been forced to merely state without explanation. Reconciliation from the substitute Stuart Mill on the one hand and the family come thereto on the other hand and his contribution to the understanding of the popular side of Courville. To have proved the connection between the old and the new in this broad field would have added to the interest and encouraged greatly whatever value may be found in this work. And then as Courville is not an end but a means one of the notable means in the study of humanity in its evolution - his bequest to his successors calls for its share in the attention - and so the vote should away and we gain but a glimpse of what it may be. Baltimore February 19th 1[illegible] - [illegible] Warner

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